The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

The Fight of Monday Near Leesburgh.

The National Troops Occupying the Virginia Side.

Formidable Rebel Batteries at Matthias Point.

The Excelsior Brigade Building Batteries Opposite.

Fremont's Case to Undergo Further Investigation.

A NATIONAL VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

Rout of the Rebels under Jeff. Thompson and Lowe.

A GALLANT FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Zollicoffer Repulsed Three Times at Camp Wild Cat.

A Battle Reported Near Newport's News

PECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

THE CASE OF GEN. FREMONT.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, it was decided not to interfere for the present with Gen. FREMONT in his command. Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, was commissioned to take testimony in reference to contracts made in the Western Department, and all bills that he passes will be paid.

THE POTOMAC EFFECTUALLY CLOSED.

The following paragraph appears in the *Star* of this evening:

"A day or two since, Lieut. HARREL, commanding the *Freeborn*, was informed that the enemy were constructing more batteries on Mathias Point. Yesterday morning he sent his own vessel and the *Island Belle* down to watch the Point. Shortly before sunset he heard firing there, and sent the *Reecue* down to see what it meant. She was informed that the two vessels first sent down had shelled the woods, and were answered by a fire from them, followed by the clearing away of the woods and undergrowth upon the Point sufficient to expose batteries of eighteen guns commanding the channel of the river, where it courses but five hundred yards from the Virginia shore. The *Freeborn* and *Island Belle* are now below Mathias Point. The new batteries, we take it for granted, effectually command the navigation of the river, closing it until a land force may demolish them. They are so located as to be able to throw shot into passing vessels for a distance of four or five miles, when they may attemp to double the Point."

The *Harriet Lane* and *Reliance* went down the river, to-day, to join the flotilla this side of the rebel batteries. No transports have passed the batteries since yesterday morning. Naval men here are of the opinion that a victory by Gen. MCCLELLAN, in front of our lines, would compel the rebels to fall back from the Potomac, and thus leave us in undisputed possession of the river.

BATTERIES ON THE OTHER SHORE.

The Excelsior Brigade of Gen. SICKLES has gone down the Maryland shore to a point opposite the rebel batteries, where it commenced the construction of a large fort, which will probably be finished before this reaches you, and the guns in position. The Brigade is in excellent condition, being in full fighting trim and highly disciplined. It will probably give the rebels something else to do than firing at merchant vessels.

There is a rumor in the city this evening that Col. GRAHAM, of the Excelsior Brigade, was accidentally shot near Port Tobacco.

QUIET IN ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria was quiet to-day. No vessels came by the batteries, whether from the fog or the development of the new guns at Mathias Point.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE EVACUATED.

Trustworthy information received this morning from Fairfax Court-house states that only the rebel pickets are present at that place. A small force, however, is stationed at Germantown, a mile and a half distant, but not sufficiently strong to make a stand against a movement in that direction.

BAD STATE OF THE ROADS.

The roads are in bad condition owing to the recent rains, and in some places impassable for army transportation. A drizzling rain, which has continued to fall all day, has increased the difficulties in this respect.

UNDER ARMS ALL NIGHT.

The troops in the Virginia camps were under arms last night ready for any emergency which might arise, proceeding from the operations in the vicinity of Leesburgh. No movement, however, was made, and the usual routine of camp life was resumed to-day.

QUIET ALONG THE CENTRE.

Everything has been quiet to-day along the centre of our lines. The rebels have not shown themselves at any point in front, and our pickets have only been troubled to shelter themselves from the rain.

TROUBLESOME LAWYERS NOT TOLERATED.

For some time past, several of the lawyers of this City have been engaged in prosecuting suits against the various military commanders in this vicinity, for the redress of a variety of grievances, mainly for discharge of minors and for assaults incident to the enforcement of military discipline. They seemed to have a willing assistant in Judge MERRICK, who readily granted orders, citations, and the thousand and one processes by which lawyers obtain fees and annoy people. On Friday, a lawyer named DENNIS FOLEY personally served a writ of *habeas corpus* upon Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, commanding him to produce the body of one of the soldiers arrested by his guard. As FOLEY had no right to serve the writ, that being the duty of the United States Marshal, Gen. PORTER paid no attention to it. FOLEY went and threatened to have a *posse* summoned to enforce the writ, when Gen. PORTER told him, in that case, he would put the *posse* in the guard-house, and then commanded FOLEY to show cause why he himself should not be arrested and confined for pretending to serve a writ, and for interfering with the military authorities in the discharge of their duties. In default of showing a good and sufficient reason for his action, FOLEY himself was summarily dealt with.

It is known that Gen. PORTER acted throughout under the advice of the State Department, and that it is the intention of the Government hereafter to arrest any lawyer who seeks to embarrass our officers in the discharge of their duties.

By order of the President the payment of the salary of Judge MERRICK has been stopped, and he is himself now under the surveillance of the police. In this connection I feel warranted in saying that the Government will not in any way recognize the employment of counsel to procure the release of persons arrested and imprisoned for political offences. The Secretary of State will consider it his duty to promptly investigate the case of any person arrested, and to act upon the facts obtained without argument of counsel. He will not permit the discharge of any person who is guilty, even though a hundred lawyers plead his case, and he will not permit the innocent to be subjected to the expense of feeing professional advocates who can do them no possible service. Neither will lawyers be admitted to interviews with State prisoners. Admission will be granted to any of the near relatives, but to no others. Imperative orders to this effect have been issued, with the purpose of preventing the hired interference of sharpers.

The Circuit Court of course is in tribulation. On the assembling of the Court this morning. Judge MERRICK sent a communication to his associates, stating that he was under military surveillance, and expressing the opinion that Provos, Marshal PORTER, in establishing such surveillance had been guilty of contempt of the Circuit Court; In accordance with this suggestion, the Associate Judges made an order directing Gen. PORTER to appear on Saturday next, and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and, also, why he should not be punished for disobeying the writ of *habeas corpus* served on him by Lawyer FOLEY. It is probable the Judges will be treated to the honor of having a sentinel pacing to and fro before their doors, until they make up their minds to attend to their civil duties, and leave the military authorities to enforce discipline according to the rules of the service.

MORE TROUBLESOME LAWYERS.

The attention of the Government has been called to the action of several lawyers in Philadelphia and New-York, who, under the guise of doing a professional duty, are endeavoring to intimidate the officers and so embarrass the action of the Government, and ultimately to give encouragement to the rebels. It may be as well to say that the Government has determined to treat all such intermeddlers as traitors, and to arrest and confine them where they will be incapable of further mischief.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POORE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander POORE consists of Commodores SHUBRICK, STRINGLING and SANDS.

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.

Col. JAMES F. KERRIGAN, of the New-York Twenty-fifth, is still confined in Room No. 18, of the old Capitol Building, it is rumored on a charge of treason. I learn from a commissioned officer of a regiment encamped in the vicinity of the Twenty-fifth, that Col. KERRIGAN has been in the habit of riding out frequently late at night, and long distances from his camp, and in the most mysterious manner. Gen. MCDOWELL, and other officers, who have been out on duty, have met Col. KERRIGAN in out of the way places, when he failed to give a good account of himself; that KERRIGAN has boasted of having dined across the lines with Col. FRANK ANDERSON, of Nicaragua notoriety, and that he has been heard to say in a Washington bar-room that he would not draw his sword against his brethren in the South. These rumors, in connection with his efforts to organize that mysterious regiment in New-York, have given color to the charge of treason. Certainly the rebels have been able to learn from some well-informed source of the position and movement of Union troops. It must, however, in justice to Col. KERRIGAN, be stated that he represents that he was arrested by the rebel pickets, and being recognized by Col. ANDERSON as an old friend, was dined, wined, and set at liberty. A story is told of KERRIGAN'S manner of revenging himself for some imagined injury received from Gen. MCDOWELL, which illustrates the eccentric Congressman's humor. It appears that Gen. MCDOWELL'S headquarters were in the vicinity of KERRIGAN'S camp; so the Colonel ordered out his drum corps about 2:30 A. M., stationed them as near the General's bedroom window as he could, and kept them drumming until daylight. Perhaps this is the insubordination with which he is charged, and the treason story all a myth.

THE CALL FOR BLANKETS.

Many of the ladies of this City and Maryland are responding to the call of Gen. MEIGS for gifts of blankets, quilts, etc. Yesterday, among the best comforters received, was one from a lady seventy-two years of age, which she had made with her own hands.

THE CAVALRY DRILLING.

In the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, several regiments of volunteer cavalry are encamped, where they are daily exercised in field evolutions. A proficiency in that arm of service is the most difficult to acquire, and generally many months are requisite to make cavalry recruits of any service whatever. Daily drill and strict discipline are already having their effect, and in passing by the fields when the regiments are exercising, one would hardly suspect that the troops were but a few weeks since in the walks of civil life.

NEW ROADS

Are being constructed wherever the exigencies of the service require it. One extends from back of Fort Corcoran to the Pike south of Chain Bridge; another has been recently cut from Gen. SMITH'S headquarters, east of Lewinsville, to Minor's Hill. This was a matter of necessity, as other roads in the vicinity, which might have been used to aid the approach of the enemy, were barricaded. All of the public thoroughfares used for military transportation, are kept in excellent repair, and are in a better condition than they have ever been under the auspices of the Virginia authorities.

DRILLING SOLDIERS.

In the case of newly arrived regiments, six hours a day drill is no uncommon occurrence. In one instance a special order was issued by a brigade commander for all the regiments under his command to drill that time each day until further notice. A week brought them to a remarkable perfection, considering that they were new recruits, and a week more will add much to their skill in line movements and in the use of arms.

NEW RECRUITS

Are daily arriving, and as their arrival is always anticipated, the regiment to which they beleng is generally drawn up in line to receive them, and as they approach they are greeted with music by the band and the cheers of their companions in arms.

THE LOUDON AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.

The sojourners in the vicinity of Upton's again hear the whistle of the locomotive on the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. Trains transporting stores for the troops daily move to and fro as far as Falls Church, and our men are now repairing the road-bed and track between Falls Church and Vienna. A day or two and the cars will probably reach the latter point.

CONTRACTS FOR OATS AND HAY.

The contract for furnishing the Government with one hundred thousand bushels of oats, to be delivered in Washington within the next thirty days, has been awarded to Mr. STEMN, of Albany, at forty cents a bushel. The contract for five thousand tons of hay was awarded to J. COOKE, of New-York, at twenty-two dollars per ton; the hay to be delivered here.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE goes daily to the outposts, and with the reconnoitering parties. He is almost as well known to our troops as their own general officers.

MR. WEED IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. T. WEED came to Washington this morning. I heard him, to a friend, congratulating himself that for once he had come through without having his pocket picked. Police Superintendent KENNEDY is also a visitor at Willard's. Hon. IRA HARRIS came to Washington this evening.

NOT DEDICATED.

The fort at Bladensburg, named after the President, was to have been dedicated to-day, but the ceremony was postponed on account of the weather.

A PROMOTION.

Dr. JOHN MCNULTY, formerly Surgeon of the New-York Thirty-seventh, has been promoted to be Brigade Surgeon, and has been assigned to the Staff of Major-Gen. DIX.

THE FIGHT NEAR LEESBURGH.

The National Troops Successful at all Points.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT EDWARD'S FERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Washington *Star*, of this evening, publishes the following additional facts of the affair at Edward's Ferry.

The *Star* says it is a mistake to suppose that Gen. STONE was repulsed. He was eminently successful having effected his object, although at some loss to his right wing.

Gen. BANKS is in person on the Virginia side, and has assumed chief command.

Col. COSSWELL, commanding the New-York Tammany Regiment, is among the missing. He was formerly Captain in the Eighth Regular Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. WARD, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, was wounded in the leg.

Gen. BAKER'S command consisted of portions of the three regiments, namely: the California Regiment, Massachusetts Fifteenth, and the New-York Tammany, numbering in all about 1,800 men.

Gen. MCCALL'S Division remains in about the same position. The main body was held for some days past, from whence he may operate effectively in any direction. Its presence higher up the river to support an important movement of Gens. STONE and BANKS has not been necessary, as the result proves.

The *State* description of the fight says, both wings were attacked as early as 9 A. M., but the enemy repulsed whenever he appeared. At about 5 P. M. the right wing found itself confronted by near 4,000 of the enemy, under Gen. EVANS, with artillery. Gen. BAKER gallantly essayed the charge in which he was killed. The officer left in command immediately ordered the men to fall back near the river bank, where they could be supported by Gen. STONE, and the portions of the army that had time effected a crossing. The men obeyed in good order, carrying off all the dead and wounded. On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, though under fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, when it ceased.

Throughout the night the balance of Gen. STONE'S force crossed the river and threw up temporary works, that render his position secure, and enable him to protect the crossing of the Division of Gen. BANKS, to be essayed this morning.

The object of Gen. STONE'S movement was to enable his command, with Gen. BANKS' division, to be safely transferred to Virginia. EVANS attacked Col. BAKER in front and on both flanks.

Col. COGGSWELL was probably taken prisoner.

Our information, so far this forenoon, is, that Gen BANKS' army duly arrived at Maryland landings, Edward's Ferry, last night, and been crossing the rive securely since daylight.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Information received here, by private letters, estimate the loss killed and wounded at one hundred and seventy-five.

Great anxiety is manifested for the list of killed and wounded, as the California Regiment, which probably suffered most, is composed of Philadelphians.

The main portion of Gen. SICKLE'S Brigade is now opposite the Confederate batteries, and are strongly intrenching themselves, and, it is said, are preparing to act on the offensive against the batteries.

NO RENEWAL OF THE FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22,

So far as can be ascertained, there has been no renewal of the fight at Edward's Ferry. The indications plainly are that the military authorities are sedulously engaged in strengthening our forces at that point. The information received thus, is presumed to be of such a character as not to entitle it to credence in all particulars.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.

Hon. E. D. BAKER, Senator from Oregon, and Colonel of the California Regiment, who was killed in the unfortunate skirmish near Leesburgh, on Monday, was born in England. His ancestors were English Friends, and his parents emigrated to Philadelphia while he was quite young. Shortly after their settlement in that city they died, and BAKER was left with a younger brother to support. For a time he worked as a hand-loom weaver in a small establishment near the corner of Thirteenth and South streets; pursuing the study of the law at irregular intervals. Finally, seized with the spirit of adventure, he determined to try his fortunes in the West, and in company with his brother, crossed the Alleghanies on foot, traveling through Ohio and, Indiana, until he reached the Wabash River, which he descended in a canoe. Settling in Illinois, he took up the study of the law more systematically. A Whig in his political sympathies, he secured no position until 1845, when he was elected to Congress. About this time the Mexican war broke out, and Mr. BAKER recruited a regiment in Illinois which was sent, with other reinforcements, to Gen. TAYLOR. After several months' service on the Rio Grande, he was sent home as the bearer of dispatches, and as Congress was in session he resumed his seat. He soon resigned, however, and rejoined his regiment, participating in the siege of Vera Cruz and in the conflict at Cerro Gordo. After Gen. SHIELDS received the wound, which came so near proving fatal, Col. BAKER assumed command of the Brigade.

At the conclusion of the war he was reelected to Congress. After having served through 1849 and 1850 he made a contract with the Panama Railroad to raise a company of four hundred men, with whom he performed very important and arduous labors on the Isthmus, nearly forfeiting his own life, which was endangered by a serious attack of Panama fever. Subsequently he returned to Illinois, and very soon removed with his family to California where he gained wide distinction as an orator. The admission of Oregon as a State gave Mr. BAKER hopes of still further political advancement, and transferring his residence thither, he was at once elected United States Senator. For his eloquent efforts in arousing the people to a sense of their responsibilities in this great rebellion, he will long be remembered. Not content with words, he early proceeded to deeds, and months ago organized a regiment, which rapidly grew into a brigade. Although in reality commanding this body of men, he held the rank of Colonel, preferring to accept no position which should oblige him to resign his seat as Senator.

COL. BAKER'S FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The funeral of Col. BAKER will take place from the residence of Col. J. W. WEBB, of this city. The body is expected to arrive here to-night. It was the desire of the President to have the remains of his lamented friend brought from the White House, and the funeral take place from there, but this could not be, on account of the repairs now in progress. The body of Col. BAKER will be deposited for the present in a vault in the Congressional Burying Ground. The funeral escort will be provided from the command of Gen. CASEY, and the body will be borne to its resting-place with the highest military and civic honors.

COL. BAKER'S DEATH IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A general order was issued immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Col. BAKER, which contains the following:

It is with great grief that the Governor—Commander-in-Chief—has learned of the death of Col. BAKER, upon the field of battle. Although not a citizen of Pennsylvania, he had been selected by many of her sons as their commander, and met his death while gallantly leading them into action. The same feeling which inspired his soldiers to regard no State lines when our common country was in danger, induced the Commander-in-Chief to recognize him, while living, as a Pennsylvanian soldier, and impels him, now that he is dead, to bear this public testimony to his gallantry and worth. By command of

A. G. CURTIN.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The death of Col. BAKER has created intense excitement in this city. Flags are shrouded and at half mast. The greatest anxiety prevails to hear further details of the engagement among the relatives of the California Regiment, which is composed mainly of Philadelphians.

The United States Circuit Court has commenced the trial of WALKER W. SMITH, of the pirate *Jeff Davis*, who was captured on board the schooner *Enchantress*. Six of the jury have been selected.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sunday, Oct. 20.

The First Maryland Regiment, Col. KENLY, which for three months have been guarding the Potomac, from the mouth of the Anticam to Hancock, a distance of 45 miles, has been relieved from this arduous duty by the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and arrived near Gen. BANKS' headquarters yesterday, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. COOPER. As showing an unprecedented degree of health, this regiment, numbering upwards of 900 men, had only four sick to be conveyed thither in ambulances. This is attributable by the medical officers to the purgation of liquor from their late camp and its surroundings. Letters for this regiment should now be addressed to the care of Gen. BANKS' headquarters, near Darnestown.

On Friday night a picket of the Massachusetts Twelfth, after hailing him and receiving no reply, fired upon a cavalry messenger, on the towpath of the canal. Last night all hopes of the latter's life were abandoned.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

CAPTURE OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following is from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Exchange*:

STEAMER FLAG, OFF CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Yesterday we saw a ship standing in, intending to run the blockade. We pursued her. She was run ashore, and all hands escaped before we overtook her. We boarded the ship, which proved to be the *Thos. Watson*, formerly of Philadelphia, but now owned in Charleston, from Liverpool, and laden with salt, flannel and blankets. The latter articles were taken out, and the ship fired, and was nearly consumed when the *Vandalia* sailed. All well on board the *Flag*.

CONFIRMATORY OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Secretary of the Navy to-night received the following letter from Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, dated ship *Minnesota*, Hampton Roads, Oct. 21:

"SIR: By the *Vandalia*, which arrived here last night I am informed by Capt. MARSTON, of the *Roanoke*, that the merchant ship *Thomas Watson*, one of those to which you called my attention a short time since, was burnt to the water's edge, on the 15th inst., while lying aground on Stoney Reef by our blockading vessels off Charleston.

It was attempting to get into Charleston, despite of the blockade and the pursuit of our cruisers, that she run on this reef. No arms were among her cargo. It was made up of salt, blankets, flannels, and a few other things. She had various national flags on board, and among them a Confederate flag. Respectfully your obedient servant.

L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer.

To GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Repulse of Zollicoffer at Camp Wild Cat.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A courier has arrived here from Camp Dick Robinson, and reports a fight yesterday between Gen. ZOLLICOFFER with 6,000 or 7,000 men, and Col. GARRARD with 1,200 men, at Camp Wild Cat. ZOLLICOFFER made three different attacks, each time being repulsed with considerable loss. The National loss amounted to four killed and twenty wounded.

The courier met reinforcements of one regiment and artillery on the way.

MORE PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, a lawyer of this City, who was sent to Fort Lafayette some two months ago, for alleged treasonable correspondence with Southern rebels, was yesterday released, by order of the Secretary of State, on taking the oath of allegiance. DANIEL COVEY and J. W. PACKARD were also released at the same time, on taking the same oath.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

A Decisive National Victory at Fredericktown.

DEFEAT OF JEFF. THOMPSON'S REBELS.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following dispatch was received here this morning, and forwarded to headquarters at St. Louis:

FREDERICKTOWN, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

In conjunction with Col. PLUMMER'S command we have routed the rebels of THOMPSON and LOWE, estimated at 5,000. Their loss was heavy. Our loss was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana cavalry. We captured four heavy guns. LOWE, the rebel leader, was killed.

Maj. GAVITT and Capt. HYMAN, of the Indiana Cavalry, were killed in a charge on a battery.

The command of Col. PLUMMER, referred to above, was on Friday morning last ordered forward by Gen GRANT from Cape Girardeau, with instructions to move towards Fredericktown and cut off the retreat of THOMPSON and LOWE'S force. His force consisted of

MARSH'S Eighteenth Illinois Regiment;
A section of TAYLOR'S Battery;
STEWART'S and LEHMAN'S companies of Cavalry;
All from Cairo. Also,
A part of PALMER'S Eleventh Missouri Regiment.
A part of Ross's Twenty-first Illinois Regiment;
A section of CAMPBELL'S Battery;
All from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of
The Thirty-eighth Illinois Regiment, Col. CARLIN;
The Thirty-third Illinois Regiment, Col. HOVEY;
The Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, Col. ALEXANDER;
The Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. MURPHY;
The First Indiana Cavalry, Col. BAKER;
Capt. HAWKINS' Missouri Independent Cavalry;
Four six-pounders and two twenty-four-pounders, under Major SCHOLFIELD, of the First Missouri Light Artillery.

FULLER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

From reliable parties who witnessed the fight at Frederickstown, yesterday, I gather the following particulars:

Col. CARLIN, with parts of the Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois Regiments, Eighth Wisconsin, Col. BAKER'S Indiana Cavalry, and Major SCOFIELD'S Battery, reached Fredericktown at 9 o'clock in the morning and at 1 P. M. were joined by the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Twentieth Illinois, and four hundred cavalry from Cape Girardeau. They then advanced in pursuit of the rebels, under JEFF. THOMPSON and Col. LOWE, who had left the place twenty-four hours before, and were expected to be rapidly retreating south; but a mile from the city they discovered the entire force of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, partly posted in open field and partly in the adjacent woods, with the four iron 18-pounders well planted in their front. Major SCOFIELD immediately opened fire, and at the fourth round silenced one of the rebel guns. The engagement then became general, and lasted about two hours; but after the first half hour, the rebels left the field in disorder, and took to the woods, closely followed by both our infantry and cavalry.

Before leaving the field, the rebel Col. LOWE was shot in the head and instantly killed. Major GAVITT received five bullets while leading a charge thirty yards in advance of his command. Capt. HIGHMAN was killed in the same charge.

Our loss is reported to be 5 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 20 slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but it is supposed to be considerable. At last accounts the rebels were in full retreat, with their baggage train, and our troops in pursuit.

Two rebel surgeons came into Fredericton for Col. LOWE'S body. They acknowledge a loss of over 200 killed and wounded, but it must have been larger. I counted 25 dead bodies in one stubble field.

Their cannon were badly managed. JEFF. THOMSON got information of our movements by capturing a bearer of dispatches from Col. PLUMMER to CARLIN.

REPORTS FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Oct. 20.

The following is a special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

Parties direct from Warsaw say no news of importance had reached that point up to 2 o'clock yesterday. The pontoon bridge was finished, and the river was high.

R. W. BATTON, Sheriff of this County, resigned yesterday, not being willing to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention.

F. A. PARSONS, County and Circuit Court Clerk, and father of Gen. PARSON, now in the rebel army, has signified to Gen. PRICE, Commandant of this port, his willingness to take that oath or any other that Gen. PRICE may desire. He wishes to return home and resume the duties of his office.

Dr. BRACKMEN, a member of the Legislature, Mr. BELL, of MILLER County, both of whom have been in the rebel army, and some half-dozen others from this County, who have been skulking in the brush, have sent in their submissions.

Gen. PRICE has ordered them all to report to headquarters next week.

Gov. GAMBLE left this morning for Washington.

GEN. TODD IN NORTH MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Gen. TODD has been assigned to the command of the National forces in North Missouri.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

A Battle in Progress Near Newport's News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Oct. 21. VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A severe gale which has prevailed here has somewhat retarded the preparations for the great expedition. The gale is now moderating.

Two hundred and fifty men, of the Massachusetts Battalion, who were sent out from Newport's News this morning for fuel, were attacked by the rebels, and stood their ground. The First and Seventh New-York Regiments had been sent out to support them, when the steamer left for Old Point.

THE PIRACY CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The jury in the piracy case has been completed. J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Assistant District-Attorney opened for the prosecution, and the examination of witnesses was proceeded with.

THE MOB AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The mob last night destroyed the *Journal* office and eight houses of ill-fame. Col. STEEL was absent, but since his return he has taken steps to punish the the rioters

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The North Briton at Father Point, the Teutonia Off Cape Race, and the Etna at this Port

The Question of Mexican Intervention.

THE DECLARATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

The English Press on the American Struggle.

A Letter from Dr. Russell on Affairs in Maryland.

Continued Excitement in the Liverpool Cotton Market.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 10th of October, *vid* Londonderry on the 11th, has reached Father Point. She brings 78 cabin and 222 steerage passengers.

Lord MONCK, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, with his family, are on board of the *North Briton*.

Her news is a day later than that by the *Etna*.

The *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 9th, reached this port yesterday. A synopsis of her advices was forwarded from Cape Race.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from Hamburgh, *vid* Southampton on the 9th inst., passed Cape Race, at 11 A. M., on Sunday *en route* to New-York. The news is mainly anticipated.

The *Africa* reached Liverpool at about 11 P. M. on the 6th, having been detained at the bar of the river several hours for water.

The *Anglo-Saxon* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 7th, and reached Liverpool at about 2 P. M. on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th inst.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 10th inst.

The news by the *North Briton* is of little importance.

The King of Prussia arrived at Compeigne on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., and was received by the Emperor at the railroad terminus. The sovereigns proceeded in an open carriage to the Palace, where the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and her ladies of honor, awaited them. In the evening there was a grand dinner, and a hunt by torchlight afterwards took place. On Monday, the 7th, the programme was a grand breakfast of 75 covers, shooting in the reserves, a promenade to Pierrefonds, a dinner of 80 covers, and a performance in the theatre of the Palace. On Tuesday, the 8th, the King left Compeigne at 12½ P. M., and was accompanied to the railway by the Emperor. The parting of the two sovereigns was most cordial.

Various speculations were afloat as to the political significance of the royal visit, but the general impression in France was that it was a mere act of courtesy.

The King of Italy, on the 8th, reviewed the garrison and National Guard of Bologna. His reception was most enthusiastic.

It was rumored that Sig. RATAZZI would enter the Ministry.

Letters from Genoa affirm that GARIBALDI had quitted Caprera. Destination unknown.

It is affirmed that a pamphlet was being prepared a Vienna, by order of the Government, stating its beneficial intentions, and setting forth its reasons for dissolving the Hungarian Diet. This pamphlet is to be distributed among the Roumanis, Servians, Sclavonians and Ruthens of Hungary.

A funeral service had been held at Pesth in honor of the Generals of the Hungarian army, who were executed, by order of the Austrian Government, on the 5th of October, 1849. The officers of the former National Honved Regiments, commanded by those Generals, were present at the ceremony.

At Lemberg, on the day of the celebration of the Emperor of Austria's name fête, the scholars of the colleges and commercial schools sang the National Polish Song, in the Cathedral, while the organ was playing the Austrian National Anthem. A Commissioner of Police, who rebuked them for the proceedings, was insulted. Some of the scholars were arrested, but in consequence of a popular demonstration, were afterwards set at liberty.

The French journals confirm the death of the Queen of Madagascar. The Chief Minister attempted to conceal her death, in order to gain time to proclaim her nephew as successor to the throne. But the Queen's son RAKOTO being informed of the plan, assembled his adherents, and attacked the Minister and Prince RAINIHARIVONY, and killed them. The Queen's son was then proclaimed king. His first measure was to publish an amnesty, and to cancel the edict prohibiting foreigners to enter the country.

The excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market continued, and prices on the 10th inst. were quoted as ⅛d.@¼d. higher than on Friday, the 4th inst.

The Paris Bourse was quiet.

Notwithstanding the anxiety which prevailed in regard to agricultural matters, the people continued to make investments in the English funds. Money in the open market could be obtained at 5⅛ @ cent.

It was announced that the Prince of Wales was about to pay a visit to the seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

It was reported that the principal Chambers of Commerce in France had memoralized the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Bank of France had declared its amount of bullion to be eighty one millions of francs.

FRANCIS the Second will not be represented at the King of Prussia's coronation.

The Bank of Turin had raised its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

DECLARATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Subjoined is the answer of Lord RUSSELL to the memorial on Mexican affairs, lately presented on behalf of the mercantile community:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 3, 1861.

GENTLEMEN—I have received and considered with the greatest attention the memorial you have addressed to me.

You have described truly the evils which afflict Mexico—the robbery and the bloodshed, the impunity of crime, and the absence of any controling authority in what is called the Government.

Her Majesty's Government have a right by treaty, and by all the laws which govern international relations, to require security for the persons and property of British subjects, and the performance of specific engagements on the part of Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government will exercise this right.

But Her Majesty's Government cannot think it wise to interfere in the internal Government of Mexico. You seem to think that a protecting force thrown into Mexico for the simple purpose of maintaining public tranquility would succeed in attaining that object, and that even a small force might suffice for the purpose.

I am sorry to say that I think a very large force would be insufficient to restore public tranquility. This is a

task which the Mexicans must accomplish for themselves. There are very few cases in which foreign interference can be beneficial, and in those few cases there must be a large and numerous party in the country prepared to avail itself of foreign aid. I am concerned to say that I see no proof of the existence of such a party in Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, must confine their action to the clear and legitimate purpose of demanding from the *de facto* Government of Mexico, however constituted, respect for the persons and property of British subjects, and the fulfillment of recorded obligations.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, RUSSELL.

To Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Messrs. FINLAY' HODGSON & Co., and others.

FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that orders had been dispatched to the French ports for the organization of the squadron destined to Mexico. Admiral JURIEN LAGRAVIERE, it is said, will command the squadron.

THE STRUGGLE IN AMERICA.

MARYLAND AND THE WAR.

LETTER OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ETC., OF THE LONDON TIMES.

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Sept. 19.

There has been a considerable outcry in the North in reference to the means whereby several States have been what is called "forced out of the Union." But it is not to be expected that in the struggle for States between the Confederation and the United States some acts should not be committed by the latter which have very much the look of "forcing them *not* to go out of the Union." The practice of calling things by their right names, though morally commendable, is socially disagreeable, and, in certain conditions of affairs, it renders a man liable to be considered as "a nuisance" by one side or the other. But I shall proceed, nevertheless, to make some remarks on the State of Maryland, based on a previous visit before the *coup d'état* of the Government at Washington had extinguished the Legislature. All the troubles in this State may be said to have commenced with the lawless outrages of the Baltimore mob—always of evil repute—on the volunteer regiments passing to Washington for New-York and Massachusetts, in obedience to the summons of the President. It is contended by the Marylanders that the case should have been treated as an ordinary riot, but the sympathies of so many of the people were clearly with the Confederate States that an act which, in peaceful times might have been dealt with by the tribunals, assumed an aspect of grave political importance, and indicated such a serious disaffection to the North that it afforded the Government, when it was strong enough, fair grounds for occupying Baltimore with troops, overturning the civil power, and ruling the State by martial law, which, however, they have not, as yet, formally proclaimed. The leading men in the State were understood to be friendly to the South, a large portion of the Press advocated Southern views, and the authorities were actuated by similar opinions. In the name of States' Rights they received nearly all the acts of the Southern Confederacy as justifiable in the abstract, though they may have dissented from the expediency of their extremer measures. Had the authorities of Baltimore, however, shown vigor and decision in punishing the offenders, in hunting them out, and in securing the peace of the city at once, it would have been difficult for the Government to have found any excuse for the manner in which they acted, until circumstances had proved that it would not be safe to leave Maryland in a condition which would have led to her withdrawal from the Union. But their measures, if any, were lukewarm. It could not be tolerated that the rabble of a city should be allowed to oppose the passage of the troops summoned by the President to defend the Capital and to protect the Federal Government. Those who permitted such proceedings were so far responsible for them that if they could not punish or prevent them they could not blame the Government for supplementing their want of power. It is said that the President promised he would not send any more troops through Baltimore, but military exigencies are imperative, and Gen. SCOTT, on that point, must have been master of the situation. Here, in fact, was one of those instances in which State rights doctrines must be completely annihilated when brought in contact with the necessities of the Federal Government. That which could not be done in South Carolina for lack of force, was done in Maryland by means of force. There was little temporizing or negotiating. Troops were at once poured in; the best points were occupied; Gen. BANKS was appointed. The State was held in an iron grasp; notorious sympathizers were arrested, *habeas corpus* was suspended, the return to the writ of the judges showed the people what they had to expect, the Police Commissioners Board was dissolved, the Marshal was arrested, the Federal General in command appointed a citizen of Baltimore in his stead, and men who are, it is said, persons well-known to the old police, and of indifferent local reputations, were substituted for the old police, and proceeded, without either uniform or the exhibition of warrant or authority, to search houses, to seize upon persons and to institute a rigorous system of surveillance extending itself to the colors of children's dresses, and the trimmings of ladies' gowns, and the neck-ties of passers-by in the streets. The Legislature of the State condemned the early steps of the Government, and in a well-written and a very able report, which was adopted by the large majority of both Houses, denounced the suppression of the Police Board and the usurpation of the civil power by the military as illegal and unconstitutional. Perhaps they had the best of the argument, *quoad* premisses and conclusion. On a Vauxhall masquerade night, long ago, I heard a controversy between a gentleman attired as CHARLES II. and a person who had, by the exercise of some influence, obtained the loan of the Lord Mayor's suit of armor, in which his knight is dressed—the unmistakable brass habiliments of our annual Feast of Chivalry. The dispute was about a seat in an arbor, and the payment of certain moneys for creature comforts; and CHARLES II., wise and witty, had succeeded in showing his antagonist he was completely in the wrong on every point in hypothesis and in fact, when the knight, suddenly lowering his vizor, and exclaiming; "Now, then, take that!" struck out with his left, and, hitting the successful controversialist between the eyes, wrested victory from his grasp, and walked away with it. The satisfaction of being right, no doubt, is something; but in the present instance, there are millions of people in the United States who will not give the vanquished of Maryland such a melancholy consolation. But they persisted in their course. They cried aloud, "Why do you treat us as if we were enemies? We are still part of the Union. We are not out of it." To which the Government replied, in effect, "We regard you as people who would be open enemies if you could, and who would go out of the Union if you had the means. Hence, McHenry and Lafayette! We are determined not to let you go out of the Union, and to prevent your passing any resolution to that effect." Some days ago I heard that the members of the Legislature hostile to Government would be arrested before the session opened at Frederick, and on Monday it was announced that twenty-two of the most prominent men in the State and in the City of Baltimore had been taken prisoners on the authority of warrants from Washington. Some of those gentlemen probably expected that such would be the case, but only one or two succeeded in keeping out of the way. Still, I thought the Legislature would meet, but now I am informed there is no possibility of obtaining a quorum; and it seems probable that other members and the officers of both Houses, will be taken into custody as soon as the doors are open. If, in the days of the Irish Parliament, at the time of the Declaration of Dungannon, the English Government had, by a sudden *coup* seized upon Dublin, arrested Lord CHARLEMONT and his friends, and seized upon all who were supposed to be in favor of the Volunteers and their principles, including the officers of the two Houses of Parliament, they would have furnished some type of the treatment of Maryland, always supposing there ever have been such things as State rights. England, however, never could have taken such steps, and in those evil days when *habeas corpus* has been suspended, the arrests of State prisoners have always been made upon proper warrants, duly exhibited to the accused.

It is impossible, I think, to deny that the great majority of the landholders and of the respectable classes of Maryland are in favor of secession principles, and that they hate the New-England States as cordially as the Southerners detest the "Yankees." It is not that they are slaveholders so much as that they maintain slaveholding is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that those who attack it are not gentlemen. Your Marylander is a very high aristocrat. If his ancesters did not come over with Lord BALTIMORE to escape religious persecution, they were actuated by similar motives. He is generally Catholic and Anti-Puritan, as his forefather was two centuries ago. In no part of the Union has slave labor been so profitless—nowhere will so many men be found ready to condemn Slavery on principle, though it may be legally right. They say, "We keep on our slaves because we cannot get rid of them at once. Leave us alone, and the thing will die out of itself." And then they are fond of enlarging on the vulgarity of Black Republicans and Abolitionists, and on the curses of universal suffrage. To the commercial classes, the prosperity of New-York, attained, as they aver, by unfair uses of political power, is also a grievance. The anomalies arise out of an aristocratic sentiment founded on pride of birth and extent of possessions, fostered by Slavery and aggravated by the opposition of neighboring States on the one hand, and on an ignorant impatience of a result of republican institutions, which, however unexpected, was perfectly legitimate. A man who holds his lands by virtue of a charter signed by Lord BALTIMORE himself, is as great an aristocrat in feeling, and resents as keenly the rule of the many, as though he were owner of estates recorded in *Domesday*, and descended from Dives.

The great merchants are affected by the atmosphere in which they live, and Baltimore has somewhat the pretensions of an old cathedral town in England struggling against manufactures and Chartism. Some considerable towns have sprung up in the State recently, which are the rallying points for the Union men, and which are thorns in the side of the country gentlemen, but, generally speaking, the majority of the people in most of the counties are opposed to the Government, and there are few landed proprietors who are not Southern Rights men. Many families have representatives in the army of the Confederate States, and all the efforts of the Federalists have not sufficed to prevent intelligence and aid being sent across the Potomac into Virginia, and could not frustrate the attempts of bodies of armed gentlemen and others on horse and on foot to join their friends. It was only the other day I was speaking to a gentleman who mentioned that he had a large number of relatives in the Southern army, as if it were a matter of common notoriety. "And how did they get there?" Why, they belonged to a body of cavalry which we have had for many years composed of the young gentlemen of the county to keep down negro insurrection. They heard one night that the negroes were going to rise, and appearances justified the rumor. So they assembled and sent in word to the General at Baltimore that they had met, and that they would probably require some aid. He ordered them at once to disband or to wait till he sent out an officer to make each of them take the oath of allegiance. Deeply offended by this conduct, nearly all of them rode off, crossed the river that night and joined the enemy. The women have embraced Beauregardism with the greatest devotion, and their beauty and grace render them powerful proselytizers. It may be true that the State has been nearly disarmed by frequent and rigid searches, but if there are not bows, and flags, and rosettes of the orthodox colors forthcoming in profusion whenever the Confederates make their appearance, I am much deceived in the ingenuity and zeal of the fair Marylanders. On my first visit to Baltimore there was a report that the South Carolinians had opened fire upon Sumter, and the feeling which displayed itself was certainly not one of regret. On my second visit, on my way from Fortress Monroe, Baltimore had the air of Warsaw. Pickets at the street corners, patrols in the thoroughfares, camps on the hills, soldiers cooking in the public places, the people sullen and angry. The report had been presented to the Legislature respecting the suppression of the police, and the inhabitants were satisfied they had been very badly used. But from the first there were strong hopes that "the tyranny would be overpast" when the Confederates invaded Maryland; and it must have been a bitter disappointment, particularly after the battle of Manassas, to find there were no traces of their deliverers footsteps, and that their voices were as distant as ever. Gen. SCOTT's foresight, in fact, was never better exhibited than in the measures he took to secure Maryland at a time of enormous difficulty. Notwithstanding all her writhings and convulsions the State is so firmly manacled that nothing short of a victorious army's strength can liberate her. It would not have been possible to let Maryland go, nor can anyone, I presume, suppose that in any contingency the United States could ever resign the seat of their Government, the Potomac, and the waters of the Chesapeake, to an independent Power. To do that the North must be subjugated as thoroughly as she intends to subjugate the South. But has the North ever considered that in Maryland, where there are many Union men, she is obliged to use the means which probably will be needed to a greater extent in the South, and then calmly considered what those means are? There are 10,000 men in and around Baltimore; the General, DIX, in reply to certain representations, has stated that, if the city falls into the hands of the enemy, he will be forced to lay it in ashes from his batteries. There are probably not less than 25,000 troops in other parts of Maryland. The social and political condition of the State is best estimated by these facts, notorious to the English public. If the North could but make an equation, and see whether she has the force to act the same part in the Southern States, it is not reasonable to suppose she could any longer deny that her mission is one of conquest and subjugation, in which success is not certain, and which it is impossible to persist permanently. Conquest may be achieved. By some extraordinary effort of military spirit even an armed occupancy of the seceded States may be effected for a time. But what becomes of the Constitution, of Republican institutions, of the Federal compact, of the rights of the people, and of the undoubted States' rights of internal government? There is, I know, a pretence that there is Union sentiment in solution in the South, which will tumble down in a thick precipitate on the head of the Confederates the moment it is stirred by a Federal bayonet; but there is no trace of foundation for the hypothesis. Look at North Carolina! Even the ultra Union papers ridicule the "bogus" or sham member, Mr. FOSTER, and his claims for stationery, and the authorization which has been issued for the creation of one regiment of North Carolinians is regarded as a matter of form, not likely to be of any great use. If the expectations be unfounded, what course will the Government pursue? Acknowledge their error and agree to a compromise? They dare not in the present temper of the people. Accept the situation, and make a Maryland of every State? Even the wealth and the energy and population of the North might well shrink from the task. But will South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee be more at the mercy of the United States in the full development of their programme than Maryland is now? The future is full of difficulties, which even faith, the evidence of things not seen, cannot pretend to solve.

It is but a month since I was driving through magnificent undulating fields, hemmed in by broad belts of forest, and heavy with crops of Indian corn and tobacco. The rough wooden and brick huts huddled together in the neighborhood of the country seats were peopled by men, women and children with black faces, but for which they might have done duty easily for Hungarian or Lithuanian peasantry, attired in uncouth clothes and great lumbering boots, shuffling and hulking through the fields as if in search of moonstones. Their master, a good, easy, kind-hearted gentleman, polished and well read, looked on them very much as the Irish squires of the old time regarded squatters—creatures who ought to be made useful, who were not profitable, who had no business to be where they were, and who, nevertheless, could not be got rid of without imputations of cruelty which would make him odious in the land. He was perfectly satisfied the free labor of whites would be more profitable; but what was he to do with his blacks? where was he to get even the white labor he wanted? With these sentiments, he felt bitterly the insults of the Abolitionists, who called him a slave-driver and a nigger breeder. In his case, most of the fathers of these blacks had been transmitted to him by his ancestors, and had lived as families on the estate for several generations. To look at the fields, luxuriant with weeds and filled with stones, was to be satisfied the system of agriculture was patriarchal if the system of labor was not. But, in fact, their condition was very different from that of the slaves on the Southern plantations. The proprietor of these broad domains is, like many of the Maryland gentry, a Roman Catholic, and a priest, belonging to a religious and educational institution founded by the piety of his forefathers, is engaged to look after the religious welfare of his flock, and I saw a full congregation of the slaves trooping through the meadows to chapel, looking, in their gay dresses and natural groupings, very unlike the beings who are cribbed up like rabbits in the hutches in the South. Then, after service was over, came flocks of woolly-headed children of both sexes to the priest for examination in the Catechism. The houses in which they lived were larger and better than the slave quarters on most plantations, but were not cleaner or more tidy, and it appeared to me as if the inhabitants were a little less respectful in their demeanor. In the name of crinoline, yellow shawls, pink and white dresses, wonderful bonnetry and very quaint booting, how did the proprietor afford to turn out such gay nymphs of Africa? He did not afford it at all. Grant that home-reared chickens and pigs paid for some of it, still enough came out of his pocket, in addition to feeding and supporting them, to leave very little between their labor and positive loss. It was no use to call them early, for they dawdled about the fields all the more. Here, in fact, was a state of things which would soon cure itself, if let alone. The greater part of the estate, indeed, was farmed out to others, on the principle of one-half or one-third of the produce in lieu of rent, and I suspect that was far the most profitable mode of dealing with these wide-spread acres. I am assured that there are many estates in Maryland in the same condition. It may be imagined how their proprietors resent the propaganda which threatens to ruin them utterly, and how this last blow, dealt at the Legislature of the State in which they feel so much pride, is felt by men as tenacious and haughty as any Magyar or Pole who ever lived. If there be any large Union element in Maryland, let it be developed now, or the world will not believe in its existence.

A PLEA FOR THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

From the London Times.

A memorial has been presented to Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, with a view to prevent our correspondent continuing to send letters from the Union. This document represents one of his communications to contain "treasonable matter," and declares the conviction of the memorialists that "it is the design of the writer to bring the credit and fame of this Government into disrepute in foreign countries." For such passages it is easy to judge what amount of common sense belonged to the framers and signers of the memorial. That an English writer should wish to bring the American Government into disrepute is, perhaps, an idea which might enter the minds of the most ignorant and angry citizens, but that the evil could be remedied by declaring unfreindly comments to be treasonable and ejecting the writer from the country could be the fancy only of men from whose minds passion had driven out all power of judgment. The reply of Mr. SEWARD is in substance sensible enough, though there is an evident under-current of spite, directed against English opinion in general, and the *Times* newspaper in particular. The politician who a few months since was for conquering Canada to make up for the loss of the South, which in his opinion it would be preposterous to attempt to coerce by war, is now as intolerant of all difference from his new creed as the memorialists themselves, though his common sense forces him to reject their application. The usual official style of "not having read," and being "engrossed with public cares and duties," is assumed, after the fashion of the politicians of Europe, but the accusations of "libel," of "perverting hospitality," and "writing injurious publications," is in accordance with the spirit of the American memorialists. However, Mr. SEWARD comes to the proper conclusion, that there is no reason for interference, and so far we must thank him for a just exercise of his judgment.

We trust that in a very short time this irritation will have passed away. The English public have read our correspondent's letters, and they know well how unfounded is the charge of ill-will towards the Government of the United States. Not in one word or syllable that he has written is there the slightest ground for such a suspicion. Of course, in want of other matter, the old accusation of giving information to the enemy is brought up; but little stress is laid on this, as it is too obviously futile. "The design of the writer," say the memorialists, "is to bring the credit and fame of this Government into disrepute in foreign countries." This is the charge. In baselessness and absurdity it stands on a par with those which have been successively made against the English Government and people since the beginning of the war, and successively refuted and forgotten.

The real truth is that the Americans are sore at the description which our correspondent gave of the flight from Bull Run. It was the simple record of that unhappy affair which roused the anger of a section of the American public. It is of little use to say that the narrative of our correspondent was nothing more than was publiseed over and over again in the American papers. Partly on account of the truthfulness and power of the story, and partly on account of its being brought back to the States after the first excitement had passed away, and when the Northern people had become somewhat ashamed of their own ostentatious self-abasement, and nervous as to the effect likely to be produced abroad, the account of the flight given by our Correspondent made a great sensation in America, and was probably read by Mr. SEWARD himself, in spite of his arduous and incessant duties. The natural comments of Europen society added to the bitterness with which the narrative was received. Since that time our Correspondent has been a mark for the animosity of a section of the American public, and as it was impossible to quarrel with him for writing what was notorious to the whole world, subsequent communications of no particular importance have been pitched upon as "treasonable," and showing a design to degrade and villify the American Government.

Still we trust in the good sense of Americans, and believe that these accusations will be soon forgotten. Our correspondent is only going through an ordeal similar to that of the Crimean War. When England, after forty years of peace, sent an ill-organized army to combat one of the great military Powers, these were failures humiliating to the national pride, and particularly galling from the fact that they were quite unlooked-for by a public which had but a vague notion of warfare. Our correspondent wrote simple facts, but these being made the subject of sharp comment at home, he was held responsible by authorities and powers of all sorts, and came in for just the same kind of vituperation as we now have from across the Atlantic. But soon a change came. Even before the Russian war was over, all idea of expelling correspondents from the camp had passed away. There was something to praise, and from the General to the drummer, everybody was glad to be praised. Since, then, unhappily, war has hardly ceased in the old hemisphere. The special correspondent has become a regular part of an expeditionary force. The gentleman with whom the Americans are now so dissatisfied went through the Indian war with the favor not only of the public, but of the highest military authorities. The expeditions to China have been similarly described. Although we held an independent position in the Italian War, a correspondent was writing to us from the French camp the whole time, with the full sanction of the Emperor and his Generals. To such an extent has this courtesy been carried, that when truth has compelled us to speak hardly of the King of Naples and other princely delinquents, it has also made us reflect that, after all, despotism sets bounds to its passions, and allows the material on which hostile criticisms are based, to be furnished by writers living freely within its own frontiers. Are the Americans prepared to do what Austria and Turkey, and Naples and Spain—what the martinet Generals of the Continental Powers have never thought of doing? Will they say that the newspaper correspondent may find a welcome among all the politicians and soldiers of the Old World, but that American affairs must not be described by a "foreigner" under pain of popular indignation? Such a supposition would be more "treasonable" to the honor of the Americans than any remarks that could be made by the most partial correspondent.

WHY THE WAR SHOULD BE AT ONCE ENDED.

From the London Times.

So long as the insurrection of the South seemed a spiteful rebellion against the results of a particular election we were compelled to regard it as utterly unjustifiable. If it meant only, as has been asserted, "bullet" against "ballot," we should look upon it as a wicked and treasonable act; for never could the North be charged, notwithstanding its commercial bias, with a want of consideration for the institutions of the South. If, again, the question could be argued on pure grounds of expediency, we should here also, though not so decidedly, pronounce against the resolution taken by the South to divorce itself from the North. But the actual case is very different. The last twelve months have shown that Northerners and Southerners are as irreconcilable as Greeks and Turks, or Germans and Magyars. This war will but intensify and perpetuate animosities which the very nature of things had long ago created. "Sectional" antipathies have proved as stubborn as national antipathies. *They could not be assuaged by compromise, and they will assuredly not be abolished by conquest. The armies of the North may overpower the armies of the South, but South and North can never be expected to amalgamate again.* It is for this reason, and because territories so prodigious as those of the Southern States can never be retained by armed occupation, that we think the policy of the Federal Government wrong. If the whole case of the war is to be analyzed, we must needs say *the Northerners have the right on their side, for the Southerners have destroyed, without provocation, a mighty political fabric, and have impaired the glory and strength of the great American Republic.* But, as they have chosen to do this, as they have shown themselves hitherto no less powerful than their antagonists, as the decision of so large a population cannot be contemned, and as we cannot persuade ourselves that a genuine peace is likely to spring from protracted war, we should rejoice to see the pacification of America promoted by other means.

EULOGY OF SOUTHERN REPUDIATION.

From the London Times (City Article.)

The difference between the Northern and Southern practice of repudiation in America is considerable, although the result to the bondholder is the same. Mississippi prefers a bold, Michigan a covert course. When Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the Legislative Hall that had been built with foreign money, laughed at the "crocodile tears" of those who had been so foolish as to lend it, there was no attempt at sophistry. *Mississippi intended to repudiate, and manifested her chivalrous pride in an open avowal of the fact. Michigan, on the contrary, resorts to subterfuges, and professes herself the victim of false accusations. She repudiates, and tries to cover her shame by fresh delinquencies.* In a recent number of a leading New-York journal, the fraud practised by Michigan on her creditors is described as a "difficulty" about which "financial opinion has differed on both sides of the Atlantic ever since the original default occurred;" and a letter is inserted from Mr. JAMES F. JOY, who is mentioned as a well-known legal authority at Detroit, to prove that London capitalists are altogether wrong in claseing Michigan with Mississippi as a repudiating State. But the statements of Mr. JOY, notwithstanding his rank as a legal authority in Michigan, are all erroneous. The bonds were issued by the State of Michigan to the Bank of the United States, and were to be paid for by that establishment in four half-yearly instalments. Only the first of these was met when the bank failed, but previously to that event the bank, through its agent, Mr. JAUDON, had negotiated the bonds in Europe at the price of 85 to the following houses, namely: Messsrs. DENISON & Co., of London, $900,000; Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, $1,431,000, and Messrs. HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam, $1,252,000, the total being $3,583,000, or £716,000. Subsequently the State repudiated all liability on these bonds except for the small sum she had received from the Bank of the United States, and even in that case she proposed to deduct 25 per cent. "damages." Five years after the original default she offered the pittance in question, and reduced her claim for damages from 25 to 3 per cent. This proceeding was accompanied by a solemn declaration on the part of the State that she would pay no more, and some of the individuals to whom the bonds had passed, and who had been exposed to great suffering, were compelled to accept the amount and to content themselves with a formal denunciation of the iniquity that had been practiced. The version, however, now given by Mr. JAMES F. JOY, and circulated by the New-York journals, is that the amount advanced on the bonds by the European subscribers was less than that which the State of Michigan had received from the Bank of the United States, and that consequently the offer of Michigan amounted to a proposal to return them all the money they had advanced when the bonds were pledged to them. In corroboration Mr. JOY winds up by citing the fact of a large proportion of the creditors having accepted the sum accorded, in proof that they were quite satisfied, although upon application at the Treasury Department he might have been furnished with copies of the protests under which the spoliation was submitted to by a class of sufferers who knew that their debtor was not subject to any legal process, and that the only security they possessed was founded on the "honor and good faith" of the State in its promise to pay "in gold or silver" both principal and interest, with punctuality at New-York. Until the actual circumstances can be blotted from history, or the State shall have made amends, it will be better, therefore, that not only every well-known legal authority of Michigan, but also the New-York admirers of her conduct, should forbear from challenging a reproduction of the narrative. It may be desired just now to create favorable impressions of the financial antecedents of the North in contrast with those of the South, and there is no wish on this side to impede that object; but some regard must be paid to precision, and, looking at the present details, persons may possibly be found to prefer the frank style of Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS in dealing with such questions to the more special course of Mr. JAMES F. JOY.

MR. LINDSAY, M. P., IN REPLY TO MR. FORSTER, M. P.

SOME EXPERIENCES OF THE FORMER IN AMERICA AND HIS VIEWS OF THE WAR.

On the evening of the 5th inst., Mr. S. W. LINDSAY, M. P. for Sunderland, delivered an address in the Mechanics' Institute, North Shields, the subject being "America and the Americans." The chair was occupied by the Mayor, who briefly introduced the lecturer.

Mr. LINDSAY, after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to describe his impressions of America, pointing out some of the geographical and statistical features of the country. In reference to its political aspects, the door there, he observed, appeared to be open to all who had merit and honesty of purpose. At the some time, while he saw much in favor of the republican form of government, he must also say that in the great cities universal suffrage did not answer in the choice of the members to the Lower House. There was, also, he was sorry to say, a good deal of corruption going on; and he was bound to admit to them that, although he had always been in favor of the ballot, and would continue to vote for that measure, he saw that the ballot did not prevent intimidation, as he expected it would have done. He watched it very closely throughout the different States. They had tried the ballot in every shape and form, but somehow or other, except amongst large constituencies, every man seemed to know how his neighbor voted if he wanted to know. That was the result of his experience: at the same time he felt that the exercise of the ballot could do no harm, but might do good; and his views were not at all changed in regard to voting for it. Speaking of the country itself, America had enormous resources; and everything there was on a scale perfectly gigantic to anything we had here. The South, as they were aware, was a great agricultural country, which produced cotton to the extent of somewhere about 4,000,000 bales per annum, representing a value of £40,000,000. It produced tobacco, corn, rice, and various other agricultural products. The North was more of a manufacturing district. In the State of Massachusetts and the whole of New-England the manufacturing of calicoes and goods like the Manchester goods was carried on to a large extent; but it had never seemed to prosper with all the protection that the State gave to it. From the inquiries he made at Lowell, the great centre of those manufactures, the joint stock companies created for spinning and weaving seemed to yield a very small dividend to the shareholders. The more northern cities were employed to a very great extent in ship-building, but the growing extent of the West surprised him most of all. With regard to the people of America, justice had not been done to them. He found as fine gentlemen in New-York, or any of the States, as ever he found in any part of the world; and it was slander upon the Americans to say that they were always "boasting, chewing and spitting, guessing and calculating." There were rough geniuses there, as there were rough geniuses here, but, as a whole, they were like ourselves. They were a proud people, like ourselves. They were somewhat vain, like ourselves. They were indomitable and energetic, and they had a great regard, with all the talk of the newspapers, for England and English people. He happened to see it when there in the case of the heir-apparent to the throne of England—the Prince of Wales. It was not possible to conceive such a reception as he saw that young Prince receive in New-York. They received him, he might almost say, with loyal affection. Such cheering, such enthusiasm he never listened to in any country. Though they had their failings, as we had our failings, they were a great and generous people; and America was a great and vastly increasing, and would continue to be, a great country. In education they were in advance of us. There was no such thing as an American-born child above ten years of age who could not read and write in America. Every parent was bound to educate the child; and if the parent did not send the child to school, the State sent it for him. [Applause.] In regard to the observance of the Sabbath-day and the maintenance of their churches, especially in the States of New-England, they were also before this country; and as he traveled through America, and saw those magnificent churches, all raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the people, he smiled, and said, "Dear me, we have people in our country who say if that small thing called 'church-rates' is removed, the Church of England will go to decay!" They had no church-rates there—they had no taxes for the maintenance of the church, and yet, if they took the number of churches in proportion to the number of inhabitants, there were more places of worship in America than in England, and handsome churches they were too. He was expected to say something on those international maritime questions in which England and America were alike interested, and which occupied a considerable portion of his time when he was there. They were the international laws bearing on the responsibility of shipowners, the punishment of deserters, and eight or nine matters such as these. He was happy to say that, on all those questions, he agreed even to the very words of the Convention with the Government of America; and he received from the shipowners, chambers of commerce, and members of the Cabinet the most hearty coöperation. The treaty was sent out to Lord LYONS, Ambassador at Washington, for ratification, when this unfortunate civil war broke out in America, which was the only reason why these questions were not now finally and forever settled between the two countries. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the coasting-trade, he had not the same success; but he did his best, though the *Times*, which now taunted him for nothing but talk, taunted him then, when he went out to America, for interfering with business with which he had nothing to do. Well, he was not so successful with the opening of the coasting-trade, because they could not—a great nation would not change its policy all at our bidding, or all at once; but the Americans met him very fairly. The present President gave him as much as to understand that, if we would abolish our light dues and passing tolls, they would be prepared, at all events, to open the whole of the lake trade, in which Canada was interested, and they would open the whole of the trade between the eastern and western ports. They said they would open the coasting trade "proper"—that was between Boston and New-York, or Charlestown and New-York, or in those parts in which we were interested. He could, he said, go on in regard to American matters, as they might suppose, to a very great extent; but he confined himself now to the present unhappy differences which had arisen in that great country. Some four or five months ago he offered a few remarks on the subject before the Committee of the Shipowners' Society and Committee of Commerce at Sunderland. The same week he wrote to a distinguished member of Congress—an eminent banker in New-York. That letter gave the view he entertained then in regard to the civil war; and much of what he said then had unhappily now come too true. [Mr. LINDSAY read to the meeting the communication referred to, in which he said the great problem then about to be solved was, "Can the vast republic be held together without bloodshed?"] Events had already proved that it could not. Then came the second and more terrible act of this drama, "Can the Union be restored and held together by bloodshed or coercion?" He dared say three-fourths of the people of the Northern States were of opinion that it could; but when he looked to war, when he considered the vast extent of their country, and when he thought how the interests of the South were opposed to the policy of the North, he could not but feel that there must be secession, and that no power which the North could bring to bear would ever reunite the Southern with the Northern States. But even if reunited by force of arms, they could not treat them as a conquered people. That would be contrary to the first principles of a republican government. They could not force them to be happy and contended, and unless they were so, it was impossible for the Union to be held together. *He besecched them not to march their armies into the South, or, if they did, there would be the most terrible bloodshed the world ever saw; and after all, they would be further from the object they had in view than they were when they commenced the carnage.* He said, and he said it in the cause of humanity, in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the world, "Part." He saw that it must come to separation; and if that were so, let them meet it before the horrors of civil war began. The separation would be much more easy than it would be after they had sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of treasure, and given a blow to their country and their commerce from which it would never recover in our generation. On what terms were they to part? On that point he would not presume to offer an opinion, but he felt that the good sense inherent in the people, and the spirit of justice which pervaded their actions, would soon settle the terms when the sword was once laid aside. These, said the honorable gentleman, were the words of advice which, in May last, he tendered to his esteemed friend on the other side of the Atlantic, when he sought his advice. Since then, they had attempted coercion. He saw a telegram that day from the Southern States, reported in one item, that at Richmond the loss estimated of the enemy at Manassas was 15,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Many would consider that greatly exaggerated. The North only admitted that they had lost 450 of their troops. Now he had information on which he could rely, received three or four weeks ago, which to a great extent confirmed that statement. He had information from a quarter in which he might say he could put dependence, and the party had no interest in telling him an untruth—that on that dreadful day at Manassas some were were disposed to laugh when they saw the Northern armies running before the Southern. It was no laughing thing. He (Mr. LINDSAY) did not laugh; he rather wept. It was no disgrace to the American people that they fled that day. Englishmen would have done the same if they had been undisciplined, and unled by experienced officers, as these men were. *On that dreadfnl day he had reason to believe that the Provost-Marshal of the Southern army buried no less than upwards of 5,000 Federal troops, and that after he, with 500 of his men, had been employed for a week burying the dead, he left still many unburied on that blood-stained field.* He feared that that account which they had received that day was not so exaggerated as many would suppose; and they could conceive it when they thought for a moment or two—these two armies meeting in the most terrible confusion. Thousands must have been killed by their friends, as well as by their foes. They were our brethren after all. They were sprung from the same Anglo-Saxon race, and we could not but feel for them in the midst of that terrible carnage. And when we thought of the end of it—every battle only made the chances of reunion more remote, and only embittered the rancor which, he was sorry to say, had too long existed between the people of the North and the people of the South. For they were different in many respects. Their interests were different. The one was agricultural, the other manufacturing—the one protectionist, the other free trade. They had been, for many, many years, desirous and anxious to separate from each other, especially the South from the North. He saw that Mr. FORSTER, the respected member for Bradford, and who was also a good and high-minded man, had stated before the members of the Mechanics' Institute there, that the object of that war on the part of the North was to exterminate Slavery in the South. He, with Mr. FORSTER, felt that Slavery, as an institution, was an abomination—[applause]—and he felt that, though the South separated, and that though they estalished Free-trade—as he believed they would do to the fullest extent—there would be no true freedom in the South while Slavery polluted the air and contaminated the soil. [Applause.] But was it the case? Let them look at it as reasoning and thinking men. Was it the case that the object which the North had in view by this civil war was to exterminate Slavery in the South? He feared not, and he stated his reasons. He listened to many of those speeches to which Mr. FORSTER referred. He attended that great "Bell and Everett" demonstration, which he said was got up for the purpose of raising a hue and cry against Slavery in the South and its extermination. He remembered that meeting well. He remembered Mr. EVERETT addressing that meeting, but he did not hear one word which led him to feel that the object which they had in view was the extermination of Slavery in the Southern States, where it now existed. He traveled through the whole of the States during the election time; and while he heard discussions in favor of resisting any extension of Slavery, from the present Slave States to the present Free States, he did not hear from all the politicians who were in favor of the return of LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN one word in support of the extermination of Slavery in the Southern States. If we looked at the programme of Mr. LINCOLN, he said nothing there in regard to the extermination of Slavery. It was no part of his policy. Part of his policy was to prevent it from extending; but all the thinking men and all the leading men of the Southern States desired to extend it into the Free States. By far the largest majority, however, asked no such thing. In new States and States about to be created, they would, no doubt, endeavor to get it, if they could; but let them mark the difference. *He said that when the people of the Northern States returned Mr. Lincoln, not one in one hundred—he might say, not one in a thousand—had the most remote idea that his Administration would wage war against the South, for the purpose of exterminating Slavery there.* Yet Mr. FORSTER said—and he was surprised to find such words coming from so learned a man as he was, if he was reported aright—"the avowed object of the new Confederacy was the perpetuation and extension of Slavery; and it was plain that they had hoped to carry out their object by annexing new territory to the South and West, and by renewing the Slave-trade." Really, in dealing with a question of this kind, affecting millions of human hearts, let them deal with facts as they stood. He did not care what one leading politician might say in the South, and what another leading politician might say in the North. Let them look to the acts of Congress. South Carolina and Georgia were the two first States which seceded; and they, in seceding, formed a Convention to lay down the principles on which they would secede from the Federal Government. Georgia declared, in seceding, that she would for ever prohibit the Slave-trade. These were the words of the resolution passed at the Convention, too, in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas. Each of these States came out from the Union and formed Conventions; and the resolutions at all these Conventions were passed—if not passed unanimously—that the Slave-trade was to cease, and cease for ever. [Applause.] How Mr. FORSTER could then say that the object of the Southern States was to renew the Slave-trade, he was utterly at a loss to understand. But more than that, he (the honorable speaker) had had in his possession a copy of the Constitution of the eleven Confederated Southern States, and in one of the earliest clauses it was distinctly stated that the Slave-trade should be piracy—that the man dealing in that abominable traffic should be guilty of a crime for which his life would be amenable. Certain parties, very anxious, no doubt, to restore the Slave-trade—but the number was happily few—formed themselves into a committee, and recommended that there should be a heavy fine—that is to say, a fine of a thousand dollars on each slave imported, and ten years' imprisonment to any man in the Southern States who would import a slave. That was laid before the Confederate Congress of the Southern States, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority, because they said, "We'll frame our Constitution in such manner as will prevent the Slave-trade, and, we hope, prohibit it forever." [Cheers.] Facts such as these were worth a thousand mere expressions which fell from orators upon platforms and public meetings. These were the deliberate opinions of the respective States, each in itself, and of the Confederate States as a whole. So much for the charge made against them that their object was to renew the Slave-trade. Now, again, it was said by Mr. FORSTER that over-taxation had nothing on earth to do with it. Why, no one ought to have known better than Mr. FORSTER that, so far back as 1828, very high protective duties were put on the Northern States for the purpose of encouraging manufacturing, ship-building, and other things; that so far back as 1833, South Carolina, the first of the States that had now seceded, seceded from the United States then, and upon the ground that she was oppressed by the taxation of the North. Other States then, nearly thirty years ago, threatened to secede upon the same ground. They said: "We, as agricultural parties, are bound to take and exchange your manufactures. Our policy and our interest is free-trade, your interest is protection; and as we are pledged to take and exchange the manufactures and the commerce of Europe, or the cotton, the corn and tobacco, which we send to Europe, the taxes fall much heavier upon us than they do upon you." These were the arguments which were used in Congress in 1833—[hear]—and used with such effect, too, that the Congress of that day entered into a compromise, and agreed that those duties should be gradually lowered in the following ten years, till the duty upon no article should exceed twenty per cent. And what did the North do? In 1846, they outvoted the South by overwhelming majorities on the question of Free-trade *versus* Protection. They violated the agreement they had entered into in 1833, and they gradually increased their taxation, against which the people of the South complained in 1846. They increased it still more in 1848, and they all knew the enormous increase which took place when they passed the Morrill Tariff only the other day; that by that tariff there were some articles charged with duty nearly 200 per cent., thus violating their agreements which they made with the South. Were they surprised, then, that the Southern people complained, and said, as their forefathers, the Northerners, too, said to us in England, or rather to our forefathers, "We are oppressed with the taxation which you, the English people, place upon us; we can bear it no longer; and though we have sworn allegiance to the crown of England, we must throw off that allegiance?" And they did throw it aside, and became a free and a great people. [Cheers.] Therefore the South might adopt very nearly the same language, and as their forefathers of the North and South did in 1784 say, "We can no longer be ground down by this taxation; you must allow us to buy direct from Europe the articles which we require for the clothing of the people, and for the cultivation of our land; we cannot afford longer to buy them through you, as you now compel us to do, at such enhanced cost to ourselves." He would say, with Mr. FORSTER, if he thought that the reunion of the States would be the means of abolishing Slavery, he would do all that lay in his power to bring the Southern States back to the Union. *But he was thoroughly convinced that separation, while it brought freedom of commerce in the North, would, in its own good time, bring freedom of labor in the South.* The people in the South, who had at present no direct dealings with Europe, but were obliged to have all their dealings with the Northern States, when they came into direct conflict with England and Europe, they would learn in England that while Slavery was an abomination, it was also false policy in an economical point of view to maintain slave labor; that it would be for their interest, too, as employers, to have free labor; that they would get much more out of the free man than they could possibly expect to get out of the bondsman and the slave; and he most conscientiously did believe that the separation of the Southern from the Northern States must take place. Because, twelve millions of determined men could not be subdued. It was vain to think of it. There would be still greater sacrifice of life, still greater sacrifice of treasure, and, after all was done, they would be further apart than they were now. And even if they were subdued, they could not, by their own form of government, treat them as a conquered people. It was impossible to treat them as a conquered people—they never could again be reunited; and therefore he was earnest to see that separation; and he did hope and trust, in the cause of peace, in the interest of both North and South, in the cause of humanity, that England and France, the two great Powers of Europe, the two leaders of civilization, the two nations which most fervently desired peace throughout the world, would consider—and consider seriously—if the time had not now arrived for them to see if they could not offer a word of advice to both North and South, and endeavor to get those two great peoples, before they were torn still more asunder, to separate, and separate in peace. [The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud applause.]

Death of the Queen of Madagascar.

The Paris *Patrie* publishes some details of the death of the Queen of Madagascar, RANAVALO. She had been suffering from a cancerous disease for more than a year, and had submitted to a severe operation; but the disease reappeared three months afterwards, and her European surgeon warned the Royal family that recovery was hopeless. The Queen died on the 18th of August. She had entered her seventieth year. The chief Minister, who was a devoted partisan of the Queen's nephew, RAMBOASALAM, attempted to conceal the fact of her death, in order to gain time to proclaim the nephew as successor to the throne. This was to have been done on the morning of the 19th, but a European, an intimate friend of the Queen's son, the Prince Royal, informed him of the plan. He assembled his adherents secretly during the night, and at daybreak of the 19th, as the Minister and Prince RAMBOASALAM left the Palace to go to the Temple, where the proclamation was to be made, their escort was attacked, and the Minister and the Prince himself were killed in the confusion of the fight that ensued. This event changed the whole state of affairs. The Queen's son was immediately proclaimed King, by the title of RADOUS-RADAMA I. His first measure was to publish an amnesty, and to cancel the edicts of the late Queen forbidding foreigners to enter the country. This entire change of policy is attributed to French influence.

The Pope's Allocution.

The Paris *Union* publishes the following as being, if not the exact text of the Pope's recent allocution in the late Consistory, at least very nearly the *ipsissima verba* of His Holiness:

"In these times of confusion and disorder, it is not rare to see certain Christians, certain Catholics—there are some of them even among the secular clergy and in convents—who have ever on their lips the words middle-term, conciliation, compromise. Well, I do not hesitate to declare these men are mistaken, and I do not regard them as the least dangerous enemies of the Church. We live in a corrupt and pestilential atmosphere; let us endeavor to preserve ourselves from it; let us not suffer ourselves to be poisoned by the false doctrines which destroy everything, under pretence of saving everything. Just as conciliation is not possible between God and Belial, so it is not possible between the just and the unjust, between the Church and those who would compass her destruction. Undoubtedly, it is necessary that our firmness should be blended with prudence; but it is equally necessary that no false prudence should lead us to enter into a compact with impiety. In the accomplishment of duty there is often, it is true, persecutions and great evils to be apprehended; but when persecution comes, none but the sinner is confounded, and seeks to arrange everything in accordance with his fears and interests. The just man, on the contrary, profits by it to fortify himself and to find fresh energy in the accomplishment of duty. Therefore, let us stand firm; no conciliation, no compromise with the ungodly; no forbidden and impossible compromise. I commend this to all Catholics, but especially to the members of the clergy who may be inclined to be misled by perverse doctrines, contrary to the interests and just rights of this Holy See and of the Church. [At these words the Holy Father rose from his seat, and stretching out his hands towards Heaven, continued.] Let us pray Almighty God to display His merciful arm to protect my beloved Rome (here the Pope's voice was broken by a sob,) and preserve it from the poison of error and impiety!"

Commercial Intelligence by the North Briton.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 11.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the week at 120,500 bales. The market has been excited, and prices have advanced ⅜d. for the Fair and Middling descriptions of American, and ¼d. lower for the lower qualities. The sales to speculators were 64,000 bales, and those to speculators, 16,500 bales. The market to-day (Friday) is buoyant, but prices are unchanged, as compared with yesterday; the sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Orleans, Fair	11¾d.	Mobile, Middling	10⅝d.
Orleans, Middling	10⅝d.	Uplands, Fair	10⅞d.
Mobile, Fair	11d.	Uplands, Middling	10¼d.

The stock in port is estimated at 677,000 bales, of which 386,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices are still advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs have an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

PROVISIONS are quiet and drooping.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 11.

Consols are quoted at 92⅝@92¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £17,000 since the last weekly report.

Illinois Central shares are quoted at 39 discount and Erie shares at 23.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Admiralty and Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 470¼, 475 to 477, 81, 315, 480, 482, 483, 487, 489 to 493, 246, 386, 410¼, 421, 422.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1387, 30, 161, 152, 1427, 1429, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1489, 1441, 1345, 1443, 1445, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1461, 1463. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday with Nos. 984 and 1090 added.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2137, 863, 2299, 2423, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435 to 2449. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1962, 2178, 2452, 2454, 2458, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2472, 2474, 2476, 2382, 2314.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Notes of Decisions in Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Falcon.—This vessel was captured on July 5, 1861, off Galveston. At the time of the capture the commander of the steamer which captured her, inadvertently allowed the master, crew and passengers of the schooner to go ashore in Texas, and no one on board her at the time of capture could be produced on the examination *in preparatorio*. On an affidavit showing these facts, and on motion of the District Attorney, the Court allowed the testimony of other witnesses present at the capture to be taken and read on the hearing.

The papers found on board the schooner showed that she was owned in Texas, and was laden with cargo shipped from enemy's ports in Louisiana to enemy's ports in Texas. No party intervened to claim the vessel or cargo. The evidence *in preparatorio* showed that the vessel had on board a secession flag, and that the master admitted he had used it on the last voyage.

Held by the Court—That the practice of the French Prize Courts would allow such extra evidence as was taken in this case to be given without special order of Court, but it would be irregular in the English and American tribunals. (4 Chr. Rob. 47, note 6, do 189-190; Pritch. Dig. 427.)

That it is of less importance to scrutinize the regularity of every proceeding in the original suit in prize, because the property captured and seized being now held in custody by the United States, it appropriately falls under the acts of Congress of July 13, 1861, and of Aug. 6, 1861, and the District Attorney now moving the Court to order its confiscation pursuant to the authority of those acts, it is adjudged that both on that motion, and on the original capture of the property, the vessel and cargo be condemned as enemy's property and prize of war, and confiscated to the use of the United States.

NEUTRAL CARGO—SEAMEN'S WAGES—MASTER'S LIEN—COSTS.

The United States vs. The Schooner Valasco and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured at sea off Cape Hatteras, on July 18, by the *Albatross*. The cargo was merchandise, purchased for, and shipped at Matanzas to merchants of New-York, as their property, and the United States Attorney abandoned all claim against the cargo or for costs. Counsel for the individual captors, however, insisted that costs should be imposed, there being valid cause for the capture of the vessel, and reasonable cause for that of the cargo.

The master of the vessel intervened for her owners, averring that she was not the property of enemies of the United States, but was owned by citizens thereof, and that she was not liable to condemnation as prize.

He also set up a claim to be reimbursed for advance made by him as master of the vessel, for repairs and supplies, to the amount of $184 75.

One of the crew filed a libel against the vessel and cargo to recover wages for services during her last voyage. The United States appeared in that suit and denied the right of action set up, and this question was submitted to the Court on the general hearing in the prize case.

The owners of the vessel were shown to reside in Florida and Texas. The master was a naturalized citizen; his family resided in Brooklyn, but he had been living the last two years in Pensacola. He knew of the state of war existing, and that the Southern States were blockaded before he went to Matanzas and entered on the voyage. The cargo began to be laden on board there on July 6.

Held by the Court—That there is no controversy but that the vessel was the property of enemy owners at the time of her capture, and she is therefore condemned as prize with costs.

That she was, however, a lawful bottom on which neutral cargo could be transported from one neutral port to another, or to a port of one of the belligerents not blockaded, and the cargo was therefore transported in a lawful trade, and was properly released.

That this restoration must be without costs. There were no facts on the face of the papers or produced from the preparatory proofs creating a probable cause for arresting it. Its transportation on an enemy's bottom was legal and innocent as to the neutral shippers, and lawful as to the master and owners of the vessel, and the evidence is clear of any color of semblance that the shipment was under any agency or connivance of the consignees with a view to aid in the commerce of an enemy.

That the master's claim to be reimbursed out of the proceeds for his advances cannot be maintained. If it was an incumbrance at all by the jurisprudence of the place where the credit was given, the lien was a tacit one, not manifested by the ship's papers, and not sufficient to support a claim of property in a prize Court. (The Mariana, 6 Ch., Rob. 25; the Tobago, 5 do., 194.)

That the vessel being owned by enemies, there is no equity making the United States, as her captors, or her proceeds, answerable for wages to the seamen navigating her for those owners. Their services on board were in prejudice of the interests of the United States. It was a dereliction of duty and allegiance to their own country for them to engage in any capacity in navigating the vessels of an enemy. (The Ben. Franklin, 6 Ch. Rob., 350.) The act of capture defeats all rights of seamen to wages for services on the captured ship, unless in case of recapture and restoration to her original owners. (The Friends, 4 Ch. Rob., 118; 3 Kent, 191; Curtis Rights and Duties, 278; Abbott on Ship., Part. 4 Ch. 3; 1 Parsons Mar. Law, 274, note 2.)

The libel filed by the seamen must be dismissed with costs.

Cargo restored without costs.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for the cargo, Mr. ARNOUX; for the sailors, Mr. J. M. Smith.

BREAKING BLOCKADE—PROBABLE CAUSE OF ARREST.

The United States vs. The schooner Argonaut and her cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Susque-*

.... on Sept. 13, 1861, off Hatteras Inlet, as attempting to violate the blockade. The vessel and her cargo were owned by British subjects. The proofs showed that the vessel was laden at Nova Scotia, and dispatched on a voyage to Key West, and pursued her regular course until she became short of water for the crew, and of burning fluid for her lamps, a part of that which she had taken on board proving unfit to use, so that the vessel could not be safely navigated at night. She had deviated from her true course about fifteen miles when taken, and attempted to obtain these supplies from other vessels.

Held by the Court—That excuses of this kind are looked upon with marked distrust by Prize Courts, who scan them cautiously. (2 chap. Rob. R. 12, 103; 5 do. 31.) Still, when the necessity is actual, and is the motive which governs the conduct of the master, the vessel will be exonerated from the severe penalty which the act of breaking the blockade incurs.

That the proofs make out such a case in this instance, and the vessel and cargo must therefore be restored, but without costs, as there was probable cause for arresting the vessel.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Edwards.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The case of Nathaniel Gordon, the Captain of the slaver *Erie*, which was set down for trial to-day, was postponed until next Monday, the District-Attorney saying that he found that Lieut. Ford, who was examined on the former trial, was a necessary witness, in reference to a question of jurisdiction in the case, and had not arrived yet from the blockading squadron off Charleston.

After some little discussion, the case was postponed till Monday next.

Judge NELSON said he would take up the civil calendar, as there would probably be no criminal business this week.

The counsel in the case of the privateers of the *Savannah*, however, declared they should be ready for trial to-morrow, and that case was set down for that day.

No business was ready for the Court this day, and it, therefore, adjourned.

Judgment by Confession — Insufficiency of Statement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hyman vs. *Traitel*.—This was one of those motions which perhaps more frequently prevail than any other class. Not more than one in every five of the statements upon which confessions of judgment are made would stand the test of a motion to set aside, were opposing creditors to come in and take such proceedings.

The statute provides that the statement upon which such confessions are made shall show a legal indebtedness, and the practice has reduced the matter of explicitness to a very fine point.

In this case a motion was made to set aside a judgment by confession for about $2,000, made by the defendant to the plaintiff, for, as alleged in the statement, money lent to take up notes indorsed by plaintiff. The confession was made upon a statement in these terms: "This confession is for a debt justly due plaintiff, arising from the following facts, to wit: For cash lent on the following dates, to take up notes indorsed by plaintiff." Then follow five dates, with sums set opposite to them, purporting to be the amount thus loaned on each date.

The court holds this statement to be defective, first, because it is not stated in terms that the money was lent to the defendant. The notes should have been set out, the origin of them, and whether the defendant was connected with them or not, so that all parties could have been furnished the means of inquiry as to the *bona fides* of the transaction. The fact that the money was lent to take up notes indorsed by plaintiff, is perfectly consistent with the fact that it was lent for that purpose to some other person than the defendant.

In the second place it is defective, because it is not stated by whom the money was lent. It might be, for aught that appears, that the money was lent by some person other than the plaintiff, and the claim then assigned. The allegation that "there is a debt justly due the plaintiff" does not help the matter. That is, in the first place, a conclusion of law, and in the second place, as matter of fact, it could be perfectly true, and still the money be due from some one else than the defendant. A defendent may, either fraudulently or from an honest mistake, confer a judgment for a claim not legally or justly due from him. But in this case, if the defendant were indicted for perjury in making affidavit to his statement, he could not be convicted, for it could be easily shown that such a sum was justly due for money lent, &c., but from John Doe, instead of from himself.

The judgment was set aside.

Discharge of Insolvents—Proof of the Prepayment of Postage on Letters—Serving Legal Notices by Mail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Wm. J. Ree et al.*—This action was brought upon certain promissory notes given some years since to the plaintiffs for insurance premiums due them from defendants.

The defendant, Ree, set up an insolvent's discharge as his defence, such discharge having been granted since the making of the notes.

To this defence plaintiffs' counsel urged the following objections:

1. The plaintiffs never received notice of the proceedings in insolvency, pursuant to which the defendant obtained his discharge.

2. The affidavit of the mailing of notices of the proceedings to creditors, which accompanied the discharge, did not show that the postage upon them was prepaid.

3. The plaintiffs were not included in the schedule of creditors.

4. Some of the debts alleged to be due the petitioning creditors in the proceedings in insolvency, were fraudulent.

On the trial it appeared that the papers filed with the discharge in the County Clerk's office, had been borrowed from the office, and had never been returned, nor could they now be found.

The Court reserved the questions of law raised upon the third, as to the sufficiency of the papers, and submitted the case to the jury upon the question of alleged fraud.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum claimed—$5,948 60.

J. N. Lewis, Jr., and A. R. Dyett, for plaintiffs; B. F. Sawyer for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, John Cajay, 27 years of age, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to obtaining divers groceries from the store of Hugh Powderly, No. 71 West Twenty-fifth-street, by false pretenses, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Ann Cook, 27 years old, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of stealing a watch, valued at $50, from the pocket of Hermann H. Prooser, of No. 401 Pearl-street, while he was walking in the public street. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Robert Thompson pleaded guilty to stealing 42 yards of linen from Thos. C. M. Patten, on the 31st of August last, and was remanded for sentence.

Wm. C. Wehrkamp, 37 years old, native of Germany, and his wife Ella, 30 years old, native of Denmark, were tried for an assault, with intent to kill, Dr. Joel S. Oatman, their landlord, at the premises, No. 16 East Houston-street. It appears that Dr. Oatman went to the above place to collect his rent of the defendants, when a quarrel ensued, during which Wehrkamp drew a pistol and attempted to shoot the Doctor. It was alleged by the defence that the Doctor made improper overtures to Mrs. Wehrkamp, which gave rise to the quarrel. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at the hour of adjournment.

Surrogate's Court.

Bequest to a Bible Society.—The will of Caroline B. Noon, now admitted to probate, leaves $100 to the American Bible Society.

Wills admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate, none of them containing anything of public interest: Jane Tyler, Wm. Foley, Samuel Joyce, Mary C. Soanidina, Susan A. Cozzens.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Rosseau et al. vs. *Tupper*; *Word et al.* vs. *Robbins*; *Weston* vs. *Vors et al.*; *Same* vs. *Bliss*; *Massey* vs. *Oakley*; *Merritt et al.* vs. *Brown*; *Warner* vs. *Wicks*; *Dusenbury* vs. *Lent*; *Fay* vs. *Borickle*; *Menck* vs. *Greswan et al.*; *Terry et al.* vs. *Martin et al.*; *Bunall* vs. *Bowen*; *Jordan* vs. *Bowen*; *Hawkins* vs. *Fisher et al.*; *Same* vs. *Robbins et al.*; *Goodkind* vs. *Sosnowsky*; *Southworth* vs. *Finck*: *Russ, Jr.*, vs. *Walker et al.*; *Same* vs. *Same*; *Dimond* vs. *New*; *Appleby et al.* vs. *Fagan*; *Lord* vs. *Mead et al.*; *Ogden et al.* vs. *Brown*; *English* vs. *Frank et al.*; *Roosevelt* vs. *Putney et al.*; *Same* vs. *Leslie et al.*; *Carpenter et al.* vs. *Schell*; *Doter* vs. *Schwacklomen*; *Same* vs. *Butris et al.*; *Brosler et al.* vs. *Doremus*; *Bloom et al.* vs. *Chapman et al*; *Howell et al.* vs. *Ackley et al.*; *Howell et al.* vs. *Ackley et. al.*—Motions granted.

Wilgus vs. *Western Trans. Co.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Clark vs. *Titcomb.*—Motion denied.

Bliven vs. *Chapman.*—Motion denied.

Lawrence vs. *Hubbard.*—Motion denied, without prejudice.

Brosh et al. vs. *Cook.*—Motion granted.

Gardner vs. *Hoffer.*—Motion granted.

Clark vs. *Mehou et al.* and *Same* vs. *Same.*—Referred to John T. Hoffman.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 11 bbls. Ashes, 27,132 bbls. Flour, 138 bbls. and 259 bags Corn Meal, 107,117 bush. Wheat, 99,615 bush. Corn, 75 bush. Rye, 1,000 bush. Barley, 30,650 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 1,610 packages Provisions, and 1,636 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 38 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Continue quiet, at former quotations.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day, no important private transactions having been reported. Prices unchanged. At auction, 3,000 bags Santos were disposed of at 15c.@18¼c. ℔ ℔., averaging $16 56 ℔ 100 ℔s., with 111 bags Triage do., at 12⅜c., cash, ℔ ℔. The week's receipts of Rio have been 1,200 bags. Sales and shipments of do., 10,550 bags. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 106,637 pkgs., including 72,904 bags Rio and Santos, 12,954 bags Maracaibo, 10,746 mats and 250 bags Ceylon, 2,275 mats and 2,620 bags Java, 3,042 bags St. Domingo, 1,472 bags Laguayra, and 275 bags Bombay. The closing quotations, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, are as follows: Java, 20c.@21c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¼c.@17c.; and St. Domingo, 15¼c.@15½c., ℔ ℔., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Oct. 19, Baltimore	19,000
Oct. 19, Philadelphia	3,000
Oct. 22, New-York	72,994
Grand total	94,994

COPPER—Refined Ingot continues in demand, chiefly at 20c.@20½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Continues quiet; prices, however, are quoted 'firm;' sales, 900 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ ℔.	18	18	18⅛	18⅛
Middling, ℔ ℔.	21½	21½	21⅞	22
Good Middling, ℔ ℔.	22	21¾	22½	23

DYEWOODS—The demand has been very moderate, mainly for Logwood, of which the supply is light. Prices have not varied materially.

FISH—The market is quiet, but prices are quoted steady for the principal kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been moderate to-day for State and Western Flour, especially from export buyers, who are reluctant to pay asking prices. Holders are generally anxious to sell, but are not disposed to make any important concessions to purchasers. The receipts have been liberal. Sales since our last, 18,250 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 60; rejected do. do., at $5@$5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, mainly at $5 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at previous prices; sales 1,250 bbls., at $6 05@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in limited demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 35; extra at $5 50@$6 70 ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $3 for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20@$3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive, though prices have been well supported.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are lower and unsettled. The export demand is less active. Sales since our last, 231,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, at $1 19@$1 24½; White Western at $1 32@$1 45, the latter rate for very choice White Michigan; Amber ditto $1 32@$1 34; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 26@$1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 22@$1 24; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 16@$1 22; Racine Spring at $1 17@$1 20; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 14@$1 19; Red State at $1 26@$1 30; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 46 ℔ bushel. Corn has been freely offered at reduced prices. The demand has been restricted; sales 224,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 56c.@60c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 59c.@59½c. for sound; 61c.@62c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bush. Oats continue in lively request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair demand, at 73c.@75c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@79c. for Northern, ℔ bushel; sales 7,100 bushels, part to arrive, at our quotations. Barley has not varied. Sales 2,500 bushels, including Canada at 68c.@70c., and State 62c.@65c. ℔ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight Mr. E. BILL reviews thus: "The activity in foreign shipments, so noticeable for the last two months, has continued throughout the fortnight past, and our market has been active, attended, however, by fluctuations and irregularity in value. The French demand is still good, although materially checked by late advices from Havre. From England the letters by the *Arabia* are considered quite favorable for future operations, which has had the effect to materially strengthen prices here for all descriptions of Breadstuffs. It must be borne in mind that but five weeks are yet left of canal navigation, and our stock at the present time less than usual, with a Foreign demand, so far, equal to the daily receipts—present appearances indicating an extremely light stock for Winter use. The Export Clearances from this port for the two weeks end ing on the 18th inst. to Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 25,052 bbls. Flour, 299,291 bushels Wheat, 584,988 bushels Indian Corn. To France—100,793 bbls. Flour, 1,212,864 bushels Wheat, 91,349 bushels Corn, 1,134 bushels Rye. To the Continent—9,460 bbls. Flour, 125 bbls. Rye Flour, 126,313 bushels Wheat, 38,199 bushels Corn, 105,726 bushels Rye. To Oporto—26,802 bushels Wheat. The operations in Flour have of late been increasing in quantity—the home trade and the export demand taking freely of Extra State, and the better grades of Western. At yesterday's exchange, the receipts were large—holders at the commencement were firm at higher prices, but at the close the market was dull. In Wheat the foreign demand is still the ruling feature, although the City millers have lately been more active. For that on the Canal, and near at hand, there has been more doing, and at full prices. The supplies yesterday were large, the market inactive, and closing heavily at asking rates. For Indian Corn there has been a speculative movement, together with a good demand for England, checked, however, by the late advance and high rates of freights. Rye is not plenty, and is in request for home use and export."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Oct. 18, '61	73,676	1,139,589	2,038,921
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Oct. 11, '61	24,728	274,737	77,116
Baltimore	Oct. 10, '61	—	77,656	—
Boston	Oct. 11, '61	8,165	—	14,244
Other Ports	Oct. 4, '61	—	87,918	—
Total		106,569	1,579,895	2,190,378
To about same period, 1860		368,094	4,681,805	240,088
To about same period, 1859		23,702	26,642	—
To about same period, 1858		48,969	287,600	216,438

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
F'm N. Y., to Oct. 8, 1861	141,739	2,890,401	119,883	114,265
F'm other Ports, to latest dates	4,792	2,000	—	—

HAY—North River bale has been in good demand at from 60c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS.—The demand has been moderate, to-day, for desirable lots, including new at 15c.@22c., and last year's at 10c.@16c., ℔ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been made, within a few days, of 500 tons Scotch Pig at $21 75@$22, cash, and $23 50@$25, 6 months' credit, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Pig has been in limited request, to-day, at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and 80c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales 68 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 41c.@43c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.; also, 50 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 30½c.@33c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—An increased demand prevails for Resin, including Common, at $4 75 ℔ 310 ℔s. Nothing new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for, at $1 60 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been more sought after, and 1,100 bbls. have sold on private terms, the range of current prices being 40c.@45c. for fair to prime ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm has been quiet, at $1 20@$1 23 ℔ gallon. Linseed has been in demand, at 65c.@67c. ℔ gallon, other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is in demand at firmer prices; sales, 760 bbls., at $15@$15 75 for light to extra heavy Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 5c.@6½c. for Hams; and 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is inquired for at steady prices. Sales, 50,000 ℔s., chiefly for Government use, including Smoked Hams at 7c.@7¼c., and Smoked Sides (Western) at 6⅞c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues in fair demand, at full rates; sales, 2,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 8½c.@9¼c. here, and on private terms, for December delivery, ℔ ℔. Beef is salable and steady; sales since our last, 380 bbls. at $12 25@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for repacked Mess ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in good request at 8c.@12c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling in lots, at 5c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 50 tcs., at $7@$7 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in very moderate demand, and sales have been made of only 560 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8¼c., and Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c.; with 163 boxes Havana, part at 8¼c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars have attracted less attention. We now quote Stuart's thus: Best quality Loaf, 10⅞c.; best quality Crushed, 10⅝c.; Granulated, 10⅝c.; Ground, 10¼c., cash, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 34,000 ℔s. Prime at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS' review the business of the week, thus: "Throughout the week the market has been extremely active, the demand being in excess of the supply, small lots of Prime readily bringing 9c.@9¼c., while large lots are held firmly and difficult to obtain at ruling rates, owing to the rapid advance in London. For home use the demand is fair for Prime, while Inferior and Grease are dull. To-day the market is firm at 9¼c. for Choice lots, and 9c.@9½c. for Ordinary, closing with an upward tendency. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10⅞c.; 1860, 10½c."

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

TIN—An improved demand exists for Plates, some 1,500 boxes of which have been recently sold, chiefly ½ X, on private terms, the current quotations ranging from $7 75@$8 25, cash, ℔ box.

TOBACCO—An active business has been transacted in Kentucky, of which 437 hhds. have been sold at 8¾c.@12¼c. ℔ ℔. Spanish Leaf has been more sought after, but the light stock and the extreme views of holders have checked transactions.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. at 21c.@21¼c., chiefly at 21c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been limited to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12¼d.@12¾d. ℔ bushel; Corn, 11¾d.@12d. 6d.@7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Zinc, 45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. For Dublin, two vessels, with Wheat, at 14d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ℔ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Asia* will close at the New-York Post Office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 9 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK

KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING OIL.

THE ORIGINAL AND STANDARD OIL.

PATENTS OF 1854 AND 1855.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

At prices greatly reduced, and to command the market.

Packed in Cans and Cases for Export.

KEROSENE is now offered at a price so very low that dealers and consumers will not hesitate to give it the preference over the many explosive and adulterated oils lately introduced in the market.

THE NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY are the exclusive proprietors of the trade-mark "KEROSENE," the right to which has been sustained by the Courts, and injunction granted. Its infringement will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted.

COZZENS & CO.,
Depôt, No. 80 Water-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,
Including all the
LATEST PARIS AND LONDON SHAPES,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL
AND TRIMMING.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Invite attention to their
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 21,
DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL.
300 CASES CHOICE STYLES,
Including many
DECIDED BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail our immense stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.
All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

MOURNING GOODS.
The special attention of families, requiring Mourning Goods, is respectfully called to our large and desirable Stock of Mourning Dress Goods, Cloaks, Bonnets, &c.,&c. Our stock embraces every article desirable for deep and second mourning. Prices to suit the times. Call and examine.
Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Dressmaking executed in the best style with promptness.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

PERSONAL.

HENRY.—IF YOU HAVE NOT GONE TO THE war, do not commit yourself in a passion; think before you break the hearts of your parents and return to them, and all will be forgiven. M.

H. L. W.—I THOUGHT THE LAST INTERVIEW ended satisfactorily. Still I have not heard from you as yet. Why do you shun me? Meet me Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and explain all, same place. S. F. L.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEGRO PLOT; OR, MERLIN, THE MYSTERIOUS CONSPIRATOR. A HISTORICAL TALE OF NEW-YORK, IN THE YEAR 1741, is commenced in this week's NEW-YORK UNIONIST, (A New Paper.) Ask for The Unionist at any news agency. Price Only Two Cents. For sale wholesale by HAMILTON, JOHNSON & FARRELLY, No. 22 Ann-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence first Wednesday of November next.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MILITARY COLLEGE AT BEAVERWICK MANOR, near Albany, N. Y. This institution will be opened on the 23d day of October, under the direction of Prof. B. Franklin Greene, Civil Engineer; Prof. James Hall, New-York State Geologist; Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., and other associate members of the Professorial Corps. For circulars and further information, address B. FRANKLIN GREENE, Director, &c., Albany, N. Y.

YAGHCONIC INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass., ALBERT TOLMAN, Principal. The Thirtieth Semi-Annual Session of this Select Family School for Boys, will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 7. The Principal may be seen at the residence of E. L. Childs, Dentist, Court-st., corner of President and Court-sts., Brooklyn, until Friday, Oct. 25. The Principal invites the most thorough examination of his claims to public confidence. New-York References, Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary; Milton St. John, Esq., No. 155 Broadway; Andrew Stewart, Esq., No. 146 Broadway.

THE PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL, Hartford, Ct., will commence its next session THURSDAY, Oct. 31. It is intended to furnish the lads gathered here with a home and home influences. Constant efforts will be made to improve their habits and manners, as well as to advance them in their studies. The modern languages, music and drawing, will be taught to those desiring it. For circulars and further particulars, apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, office of the *N. Y. Observer*, A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 119 Pearl-st., N. Y., or address the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., receives students Nov. 1, for a term of twenty-one weeks. Board and tuition, common English, including military drill, under an experienced officer, $150 a year. Superior advantages for young ladies in piano, music, French and English. Write for a catalogue.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. D. LAGROIX, No. 26 East 20th-st., near Broadway, continues to impart thorough practical instruction in French to ladies and gentlemen, either at his rooms or at the pupil's residence. Terms very favorable. Best references and testimonials. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. or from 7 to 8 P. M.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Boys fitted for college or business. French is the language of the house. For circulars containing references and full particulars, apply to Fljux Hotel, No. 10 Waverley-place, or to the Principal, JULES ROUSSEL, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 4. Circulars may be had of W. UNDERHILL, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., of W. J. ELGER, Esq., No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MR. W. H. SINCLAIR HAS RETURNED with his pupils from his annual European tour, and will be happy to give private instruction, at the pupils' residence, in the usual English branches, as well as in classics and mathematics. Address No. 8 West Washington-place, N. Y.

MISS BEAN, MADAME DIETZ AND MISS MOFFAT.—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 79 East 15th-st. The best professors and teachers are engaged. Instruction given in special English branches, or in any of the languages.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL OPENS Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's. ISAAC FERRIS, Chan. University.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

BOARDING AND FRENCH AT PROFESSORS MIEL & FEZANDIE'S, No. 10 Union-square. References required.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a friend, a lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching; is a graduate of a female seminary, and is qualified to instruct in the various branches of an English education, drawing, French and music; no particular locality desired; would be willing to go to California, or any other distant post. The best of references can be given. Address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, N. Y.

AS TEACHER AND GOVERNESS.—A LADY who has the forenoon unoccupied would like to obtain private tuition in New-York or Brooklyn; she is accustomed to instruct in all the branches of a thorough and finished education, and can give unexceptional City reference. Also, wanted, the situation of resident governess. Apply at No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily or resident teacher of English, French, music and drawing in or near the City; would instruct a class of ten or more pupils; unexceptionable references. Address, for one week, TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a reëngagement either in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; best of references given and required. Address D. F. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City; the best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

EUROPE, CUBA, &c.—TWO LADIES, (French and English,) experienced in teaching and traveling, and superior teachers of French, Italian, English, German, Spanish, music, and all the branches of a thorough education, wish to teach in this City as visiting or resident instructresses, or to travel with families or invalids. Their testimonials will inspire the highest confidence. Address ITALIAN, Box No. 39 Post-office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A well-furnished room to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 128 East Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter want a home in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, at a price corresponding with the times. A parlor and adjoining bedroom is required on the second or third floor. Address H. T. T., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, giving particulars and price.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING RECENTLY leased the handsomely-furnished house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place, will let a choice of rooms with board to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

BOARDING.—NEW HOUSE JUST STARTED.—No. 143 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., handsomely furnished for families and single gentlemen; large bedrooms and parlors adjoined; also single rooms with grates for fire.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, pleasantly located at No. 152 West 25th-st., offer two desirable rooms, with board, to parties who would make an agreeable addition to the family. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

BOARDING—AT NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. The second floor for a family or single gentlemen. Best references given and required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without board, at No. 42 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Family private. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, at Nos. 161 and 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 47 WEST 11TH-ST., BEtween 5th-av. and University-place, a second-story front room; also, a room suitable for one or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms, on the second floor, can be obtained by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices reduced. Best references given and required.

BOARDING—AT NO. 54 WEST 36TH-ST.—A suite of rooms on second floor to let with board. Private table. House first-class and near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE AND handsomely-furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; also, a few single rooms for gentlemen; the house is first-class in every respect. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL PRIvate family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor, to a gentleman and wife; also, a single room to a gentleman; references required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 43 CONCORD-st., in a first-class house, front or back room and bedroom; five minutes' walk from the ferries. Reference exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD.—A PRIvate family in a pleasant location have a room to spare with board, for a young man, where but two or three boarders are taken. Apply at No. 262 Hicks-st., or No. 88 John-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen can obtain board in a small family at No. 27 Poplar-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, or the front parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and a private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or a small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

ASTONISHING.—BOARD, FROM $3 TO $4 A week. Where? At No. 192 Bleecker-st. Suitable for families and single gentlemen. Situation highly respectable, and meals to suit business people. Also, a front basement to let. Give us a call.

A LADY HAVING A LARGE HOUSE IN a genteel family, location between Broadway and University-place, has made arrangement with one family and would like to accommodate one more family with the second floor and one more room if required. Reference exchanged. Address FREEMAN, Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a first-class house, desire to let to a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, a suite of handsomely furnished parlors and bedrooms, with every convenience, near 5th-av. Hotel; partial board if required; terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET IN A brown stone house, newly fitted up and furnished in the best style, west of Stuyvesant-square; private table if desired; also, an elegant room for a single gentleman; references exchanged. Any reply, addressed to M. L., Station D, will receive immediate attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons wishing to spend the Winter in the country, can obtain excellent accommodations, at moderate prices, by applying to, or addressing W. ADAMS, Agent, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; references exchanged. Excellent schools and churches of all denominations in the vicinity; also a female seminary.

GREAT INDUCEMENT.—THE COMMODIOUS building No. 339 Greenwich-st., arranged for a boarding house, in complete order, will be let at an extremely low rent; also well furnished rooms to let very low, to gentlemen, without board. Inquire of J. O. DORR, No. 339 Greenwich-st.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODerate prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN suites or separately, to let, without board, or with breakfast and tea, if desired—house, first-class; bathrooms, &c.—between Clinton and Waverley-places. Inquire at No. 259 Greene-st.

MANSION HOUSE,
HICKS-STREET,
BROOKLYN,
Now offers a few very desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen for the Winter.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-STREET.—One or two select families and two or three gentlemen can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms in one of the most delightful locations in the City; the house is new and newly-furnished, situated between Broadway and Fifth-avenue; table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 136 THOMPSON-STREET.—A FRONT and back parlor, well furnished, to let, with board, to a party of gentlemen wishing to room together, or to a married couple; house warmed throughout; gas, bath and every convenience; references exchanged.

NO. 124 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. References required.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, over-looking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

FURNISHED SECOND STORY ROOMS may be had, with board, at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway, where a few boarders only are taken. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A PARLOR, TWO BEDrooms and servant's room wanted, with private table, for gentleman, wife, three children and nurse. Address, stating all particulars, G. M. B., Box No. 71 Lower Post-office. None but strictly first-class applicants will be considered.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A few single gentlemen, or families, can find pleasant unfurnished rooms, on 2d floor, with board, at No. 221 State-st. Bath, hot and cold water. Terms low.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—For a family of four persons, in a desirable neighborhood, below 28th-st., and convenient to the 4th-av. Address M. G., Union-square Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY be obtained by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, OR ONE PARLOR and one bedroom, handsomely furnished, in the house No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., to single gentlemen, or to a small family without children. Rent moderate to a responsible party.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM TO GENTLEmen, without board, at No. 5 Bond-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

WANTED—A BILLIARD-TABLE, 5 BY 10 FEET, six pockets, Phelan's make, in good condition. Address BILLIARD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating price and where it may be seen.

THE SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE "Persse & Brooks Paper Works" is indefinitely postponed. J. H. HAYDEN, Trustee.
WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., Oct. 18, 1861.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ORDINATION SERVICES, AT THE STRONG-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, when Mr. JOHN C. C. CLARKE, (graduate from Rochester University and Theological Seminary,) will be ordained to the Gospel Ministry. Sermon to be preached by Rev. WM. HAGUE, D.D. Ordaining Prayer by Rev. J. S. HOLME. Charge to the candidate by Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, D.D. Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. CRANE, of Hartford, Conn.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT EMILY, now running as a passenger boat on the Harlem River. Apply at office, Harlem.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

ANY person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIESAT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A Cabinet meeting in reference to the case of Gen. FREMONT was held yesterday, at which, our correspondent assures us, it was decided not to interfere for the present with Gen. FREMONT in his command. Meantime, however, Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, has been commissioned to take testimony in reference to the contracts made in the Western Department, and it is understood that whatever bills he may pass will be paid.

Further interesting particulars of the fight near Leesburgh, in which Col. BAKER lost his life, have reached us, by which it appears that the affair, though disastrous in minor respects, was in reality a success for the National arms. Our troops now occupy the Virginia side of the Potomac, and Gen. BANKS is there commanding in person.

Operations in the vicinity of Washington were interfered with by a rain-storm, which prevailed all day. Satisfactory information was received in the morning that Fairfax Court-house had been evacuated by all but the rebel pickets, though Germantown, a mile and a-half from there, was still occupied—not however by any considerable force. Everything was quiet along the National centre—the rebels not showing themselves at any point. Down the Potomac there is fresh trouble. New batteries have been discovered at Matthias Point. The *Freeborn* and *Island Belle*, in making a reconnoissance at that point, threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view. Vessels in passing are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to fire from a distance of some four or five miles in doubling the Point. The Excelsior Brigade yesterday went down the river to construct batteries on the opposite shore.

A battle was fought in Kentucky on Monday, at Camp Wild Cat, occupied by GEN. GARRARD with twelve hundred National troops, which was attacked by ZOLLICOFFER, at the head of some six or seven thousand rebels. ZOLLICOFFER made three different attacks, but was each time repulsed with considerable loss. The National loss was four killed and twenty wounded. This intelligence was brought to Cincinnati by a courier from Camp Dick Robinson, who reports that he met reinforcements for Col. GARRARD on the way.

The news from Southeast Missouri is of a highly satisfactory character. The rebel forces under JEFF. THOMPSON and LOWE have been badly defeated, and LOWE himself has been killed. This intelligence is contained in a dispatch received at Pilot Knob from Fredericktown, where the battle took place. The rebel force was estimated at five thousand, and their losses are stated to be heavy, while the National loss was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana Cavalry, of whom Major GAVITT and Capt. HAYMAN were killed in a charge upon a battery, in which four heavy guns were captured. The National troops engaged in this successful affair were detailed from Cairo, Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob, and were probably about equal in numbers to the enemy. Fredericktown, where the engagement is reported to have taken place, is the capital of Madison County, situated on the right bank of the Little St. Francis River, about one-third of the distance between Ironton and Cape Girardeau.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 19th, gives a few additional particulars of the recent fight near Pilot Knob. The rebels are known to have lost 36 killed, and there are good reasons for believing that they suffered still more severely than these numbers would indicate.

A curious card from Gov. ROBINSON, which appears in the Kansas papers, makes some serious charges against Gen. LANE. He says: "There has never been a time in Kansas when robbery, theft and murder run riot, as since the big General-playing of LANE 'with small cards.'" To sustain his allegations he cites Hon. M. J. PARROTT as a witness on his behalf. Mr. PARROTT, however, publishes a card in the Leavenworth *Conservative* denying that he has written anything prejudicial to Gen. LANE'S command. What he may have said he does not state.

Our latest dispatch from Fortress Monroe leaves a battle in progress near Newport's News, the result of which cannot be known until the arrival of the boat at Baltimore to-day. It appears that two hundred and fifty men of the Massachusetts Battalion, who were sent out for fuel, were attacked by the rebels, but stood their ground, and sent for reinforcements. At last accounts, the First and Seventh New-York Regiments were proceeding to their assistance.

The steamer *Flag*, on the blockading service off Charleston, on the 16th inst., ran the ship *Thomas Wattson* ashore, while she was attempting to run the blockade with a cargo of salt, flannel and blankets. The cargo was taken out and the ship burned.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, has received a telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS, stating that the supplies of clothing so long expected have at last reached him, and that the troops under his command are having their wants supplied as rapidly as possible.

From the Louisville papers we obtain some interesting items of Southern news. The correspondent of the *Journal*, writing from Elizabethtown, under date of the 17th, gives the result of an interview with a "reliable gentleman" from the South, who states that most formidable preparations have been made at various points for the reception of the naval expedition. Great labor has been expended in the fortifications of New-Orleans particularly. The authorities of Georgia tried to recall five of the regiments from that State now on the Potomac, but were unsuccessful in their efforts. In North Carolina it is said to be the plan to try to lead the National troops into the interior of the State, should they make another attack on the coast, and then to overwhelm them with superior forces. Foundries at Atlanta and other points were rapidly turning out cannon, but the need of musketry was great. The *Bermuda*, which ran the blockade at Savannah, only had 6,500 stand of small arms on board. An article from the Richmond *Whig*, which is copied into the Louisville *Journal*, prophecies a long war unless the contest is carried into the enemy's country. This must be done, the *Whig* asserts, as an offset to the naval expeditions fitting out by the National Government, or peace had better be sought at once.

The Boston *Journal* gives the substance of an interview between Gov. ANDREW and Gen. MEIGS, relative to sending abroad for army cloths which can be manufactured at home. Gov. ANDREW presented statistics exhibiting the capacity of New-England mills for this variety of work, and in reply Gen. MEIGS stated that he thought he should have occasion to purchase all the blankets and cloths these establishments could furnish at fair prices. The necessity of having stock on hand at the different depôts, for immediate use, had driven him into a temporary and comparatively small expenditure abroad.

Gov. BURTON, of Delaware, has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature to take measures to provide for the collection by the State authorities of the National tax.

The trial of the men taken on board the recaptured schooner *Enchantress*, was commenced before Judges GRIER and CADWALADER, in Philadelphia, on Oct. 21. These prisoners, it will be remembered, composed the prize-crew placed on board the *Enchantress* from the *Jeff. Davis*, since wrecked. They stand indicted for piracy and treason. On Monday, the proceedings were entirely formal and preliminary.

We received by the *Africa*, whose arrival off Cape Race we announce elsewhere, a reiteration of the report that the French Chamber of Commerce is memorializing the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and raise the blockade. The London *Daily News* states that it has received this intelligence through a trustworthy source, and the Paris *Express* is confident that the Emperor contemplates such action. The London *Shipping Gazette*, harping upon an agreeable subject thus presented, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that this recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederacy conclusively. With reference to the Mexican Question, it is stated that a Conference was about to be held at Paris. Admiral LAGRAVISTI has been appointed to the command of the French portion of the expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* affirms that a sharp correspondence is still in progress between Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS relative to the arrest of British subjects. The same authority has it that well-informed parties attribute the offensive passages of Lord LYON'S note to Earl RUSSELL. The supposition that the British people will not approve of the stand taken by their Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to account for the moderate tone of Mr. SEWARD'S reply.

GENERAL NEWS.

We record the arrival of four steamers from Europe this morning—the *Etna* at this port, the *North Briton* at Father Point, and the *Teutonia* and the *Africa* off Cape Race. The latter brings advices to Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., three days later than were previously received. The Liverpool cotton market is reported to be considerably excited, and during the week there had been an advance of ⅛d.@¾d. on all qualities. The market closed firm. Breadstuffs are also reported firm, while provisions were dull. The latest quotations for consols was 92¾ for money. The Paris Bourse is weak. It is reported that the loss of cash during the month, in the Bank of France, has been 81,000,000f. The Prince NAPOLEON had reached Brest, on his return from America. The political news from the Continent is of no particular significance.

There has been a trifling *emeute* in the Tenth Legion, at present in camp near Newburgh. A few days ago Col. VAN WYCK made them a brief speech, stating that the members of the regiment who had families should receive a portion of their pay in advance, and if there was any balance, it should be distributed among those who had others dependent on them for support. The rest of the regiment must wait for their pay until they arrived in Washington. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory to two hundred of the men, who started to leave the camp during the night, having first thrown down the river bank a cannon belonging to the regiment. But ten of the men succeeded in their mutinous attempt. The rest of the two hundred were arrested and committed to the guard-house, from which they escaped during the night, and the ringleaders of the affair were ultimately apprehended and committed to the County Jail, where they now lie.

At the "Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends for the Western shore of Maryland, and the adjacent parts of Virginia and Pennsyl-vania," an address was adopted urging all who belong to the Society to take no part in the unhappy strife which divides the country. Regarding the payment of the war tax, the address says various views will be held, but the document inclines to the opinion that, in the present condition of civil society, Government is indispensable for the security of life and the preservation of property, and that, therefore, all who enjoy the benefits of Government should contribute to defray the expenses of its administration, conducted in such way as those selected for that responsible duty shall think it right and proper to administer it.

Hon. EDGAR COWAN, one of the newly elected United States Senators from Pennsylvania, delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech at Westmoreland, Pleasant County, a few days since, calling on the young men to rally to the defence of the flag.

The People's Ellsworth Regiment, Col. STRYKER, arrived in this City yesterday from Albany. Landing at the foot of Fourteenth-street, the men marched down Broadway to the Park Barracks where dinner was provided for them. The regiment numbers 1,060 rank and file, and is fully armed, equipped and uniformed. None of the men are over thirty years of age, and all of them are unmarried. To-day the regiment will leave for Washington.

The Charter Convention met yesterday, but, as usual, no one of the Standing Committees were prepared with any reports, and the same was the case with the Special Committees. Mr. FROMENT moved to meet again on Friday, and meet daily thereafter until the Commission had finished its business; also a resolution, to be considered at the next meeting, declaring an adjournment *sine die*, and asking permission to sit again next year. Adjourned until Friday, 3 P. M.

The People's Union Nominating Convention met last evening, at the Cooper Institute, and after much desultory debate, prolonged until a late hour, nominated a Senatorial ticket, and adjourned until Friday evening next, when the County and Assembly ticket will be ratified.

A three-story brick building, (unoccupied,) on Furman near Fulton-street, Brooklyn, the front wall of which had fallen out by reason of defective construction, some time ago, tumbled down yesterday, about noon, burying in the ruins four persons, three of whom were taken out alive, but seriously injured; and the fourth, a boy named JAMES SEDDY, whose parents reside at No. 5 Doughty-street, died soon after being removed. The immediate cause of the accident was the removal of the wood-work for firewood, a work at which all of the persons injured were busily engaged at the time of the accident.

The funeral of the late Col. ABEL SMITH, Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, took place yesterday from the residence of his family, on Lorrimer-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Besides a large concourse of citizens, there was present detachments of military, representing the Thirteenth Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. CLARK; Brooklyn Rifles and Brooklyn Chasseurs, under the command of Capt. SHAUMAN; also, Major-Gen. DURYEA and staff, and Brigadier-Gen. CROOKE and staff; a body of the Ancient Order of Masons, and the Board of Aldermen. The body was interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery with Military and Masonic honors

The Eighteenth Annual meeting of the Poor Association of Brooklyn, was held last evening in the City Hall, Ex-Mayor HALL in the Chair. By the annual report it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to $6,469 75, and the expenditures absorbed all of that amount. About one thousand families were relieved. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned.

PATRICK H. SHINNES, convicted of murder in the second degree, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of JAMES HENRY, in a drunken brawl, on the 27th of May last, at the corner of First and North Ninth streets, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of his natural life.

The War news of Monday evening temporarily depressed the Stock Market at the early session of the Brokers, yesterday, but prices subsequently recovered, and closed about the same as on Monday with a firmer feeling in the afternoon.

The sales of Flour, yesterday, were moderate, though buyers had any existing advantage. Wheat was heavy and cheaper. The export inquiry was restricted. Corn was much depressed, and was decidedly lower. Oats were firm and active. Cotton was dull. A pretty fair business was reported in Provisions, Crude Whale Oil, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Refined Ingot Copper, Scotch Pig Iron, Plate Tin and Spirits Turpentine. Kentucky Tobacco was in lively demand, at buoyant prices. Limited movements occurred in Groceries and Whisky—prices of the latter declined slightly. Freights were inactive. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Cattle market at Forty-fourth-street was supplied with 4,000 bullocks on Monday and Tuesday, and a few small lots are still expected. There are more poor cattle than last week, and on these there is very little advance, while the really good cattle have advanced $2 or $3 per head. Business was pretty lively yesterday, and some of the choice drovers were nearly closed out at about 8c. per pound—the best bringing 8½c., and the poorest 6c.

Our Army on the Potomac.

Action of some sort must soon take place on the Potomac. The position of the two armies, the approach of cold weather, the spirit of our men, and the impatience of the public mind, combine to render necessary some active and vigorous measures towards prosecuting the war. Our people are not satisfied with a defensive position. It is not enough that we hold Washington:—we must strike a blow at the rebels. We must redeem the defeat and disgrace of Bull Run. We must relieve the Potomac, and break the strength of the army which threatens us from its banks. One thorough defeat of the forces the enemy has gathered there would shatter the disjointed fabric of their Government, and go far towards precipitating their ruin.

But while this is the universal feeling of the public, there is not the slightest desire for a *premature* movement. The general belief is, that our army is prepared for active and offensive operations. It is believed to be large enough, and sufficiently disciplined for such a movement. We believe it to be so. Gen. MCCLELLAN has devoted himself, with the most intelligent and enthusiastic industry, for three months, to its organization. With a degree of pains-taking attention to details which would seem almost incredible, he has perfected the discipline of the men, and wonderfully improved the spirit and skill of the officers. Unless we are greatly deceived both are in much better condition than they ever were before. Over two hundred of the commissioned officers, who were proved by the experience of Bull Run, or by examination, or who felt themselves to be incompetent to their work, have resigned, and their places have been supplied by better men. Those now in command know better what they have to do, and appreciate better the absolute necessity of doing it. Our troops will not be likely to fly from the field, while they can still hear the hiss of scorn which followed the Bull Run retreat, nor will their regimental officers so readily forget their duty in concern for their personal safety.

We shall make a much better fight next time than we did before. We can avoid the mistakes made then, and escape the fatal blunders which lost us a victory just within our grasp. The whole country has confidence that whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN may decide to attack the rebels, he will do it with a moral certainty of success. He has fully established his character for prudence, for careful and vigilant preparation, and his ability to organize and discipline a large and well-appointed army. And the whole country has full confidence in his ability to wield the formidable force he has thus created. While there is no disposition, therefore, to force him into any movement before he is ready for it, the country will hail with hearty applause his decision that the hour for action has arrived. Whenever he chooses to move, the heart of the people will move with him, and everybody hopes and believes that the day for action is close at hand. Our army is steadily advancing toward the enemy, and a very few brief marches more must bring them into collision.

We have reports from Washington of quasi intrigues in high quarters against MCCLELLAN. It is even said that there is a distinct attempt on foot to supercede him by the appointment of another officer of merit and reputation. We attach not the slightest importance to these endeavors, in spite of the very high influences by which they are said to be sustained;—for we have entire faith in the justice and wisdom of the President, and in his perception of the fact that no such change could possibly be made at this moment without either rendering an advance impossible, or insuring its failure. MCCLELLAN will not be disturbed in his command, unless the Government has decided to abandon offensive operations on the Potomac for the season,—and such a step would be equivalent to conceding the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

Blunders of the Ruling Caste in England and the Penalty.

The ruling caste in England give law and public opinion to that country. The newspaper press there is only its mouthpiece. This class and press have been constant in their assertions that the rebellion in this country could not be put down. In this way they have contributed more than all other causes to give courage and persistency to it. It was this assumption of its strength that led the British Government to recognize the rebels as belligerents. The ruling classes in that country professed an indifference to the result which men affect, when they expect soon to see it, by the natural course of events, turn in their favor. They readily acknowledged the blockade under a belief that it would be speedily ended by our inability to maintain it. The quarrel they asserted was purely a local one, not concerning them, and of which they chose to remain passive spectators, under the idea, apparently, that whichever way it might turn, they certainly would not be the losers.

We had good cause to be indignant towards that country at a course so directly in conflict with those principles which had been the highest boast of its people, and for indirectly fanning the flames of the rebellion; but we were content to take them at their word, to let us settle our own quarrels. We may not yet, in their opinion, have made very great headway, but we have certainly got far enough along to awaken them from their assumed indifference. We have sealed up every Southern port, so effectually that the commerce of every rebel State has totally disappeared. We want no better testimony to our power than the fact that the rebels dare not put a bale of cotton or hogshead of tobacco within a hundred miles of a seaport. Cotton *non est*, and property valued at hundreds of millions sterling, and millions of persons, will in a few short months be unemployed. England took last year, from the United States, cotton to the amount of nearly $150,000,000, and exported its fabrics to the value of $300,000,000. We need not enlarge upon the magnitude of the calamity that blots out such a vast manufacturing industry and commerce. Suffice to say, that the apprehension already excited is beginning to shake the kingdom to its centre. But this is not all. We imported direct from that country the last year merchandise to the value of $138,596,484, by far the greater portion made up of manufactures of woolens, cottons and iron. The reduction of these imports the present year will fall off $80,000,000, and in 1862 the falling off will probably equal $100,000,000. We are engaged in a great war, and have given over, for a time at least, foreign luxuries, while necessities we supply ourselves. We shall import into the United States the present year not over $175,000,000 in merchandise, against $354,000,000 in 1860. We do not, as a nation, suffer for the contraction any more than an individual, for buying less and selling more. England cannot follow our example. She must continue, at present, at least, her accustomed purchases from us, whether we take anything from her or not. The balance, whatever it may be, must be paid in *coin*. We exported last year $57,000,000 in gold and silver, to make good the balance against us. That country must export as much to us the present year to make good our balance against her, making a difference of $100,000,000 in the movement of the precious metals alone. The exports of these from that country next year will probably be still greater, and must for the present increase, as our imports of merchandise fall off. England, consequently, is in a dilemma, growing out of the war, of far more difficult solution than our own. Ours is not a commercial or industrial one. Our industries were never more active and productive; and while this is a fact with any nation, it can bear all other burdens. The expenses of the war, at present, stimulate industry, instead of being felt as a burden. We have abundance of food at the lowest rates. Our people are well employed. We are saving, by our economy, a good part of what the war costs. The management of this, with our material prosperity unimpaired, is the problem before us. Its commercial consequences, which instantly paralyzes industry and commerce, and threatens to throw millions out of employment, is the legacy which the war leaves to England. If she can bear her part of the burden, we are quite confident we can ours.

The truth is, the English Cabinet have been guilty of a crowning blunder of statesmanship, the disastrous consequences of which can hardly be estimated. No matter whether it proceeded from ignorance of the strength of, or hostility toward this country. It gave us to understand, because it really believed it, that we were speedily going to destruction. By the encouragement it has given to the war, it has directly brought upon the nation the calamities it is suffering. We have, no doubt, by this time that it fully appreciates the mistakes it has made, and sees that there is but one remedy, the crushing of the rebellion. We speedily expect an altered tone toward us. An early unlocking of the cotton crop will be the only thing that will save that country from a terrible commercial revulsion. She must be saved, if at all, through the success of our arms, and will be as eager for this as ourselves. By this time she has discovered our strength and commercial independence, and however mortifying may be her change of tone and position, she will henceforward bid God speed to the march of our armies. She will learn another useful lesson, that all commercial nations are partners in each other's prosperity and losses, and that the greatest loser may by no means be the one that finds itself involved in war. England is now commercially the most dependent nation in the world, and, consequently, suffers most by a disturbance in others.

Tactics of a Secession Organ.

The New-York *Herald* is actually bursting with anxiety to see our Government involved in a war with England. It has labored in this cause for months, and as the hope of success fades, it gets actually raving for a foreign fight. It is quite apparent to the *Herald* and the rest of the world, that the United States Government has its hands full trying to re-establish its authority over the seceded States. War with the second military power in the world, (the first in its ability to assail us,) occurring in conjunction with the Southern rebellion, *might* break down the American Union completely, or at all events postpone for twenty years its reassertion of control over the territory of the South. Hence the *Herald* craves a war with England, writes for it, bullies for it, begs for it, lies for it.

All this is in the service of *secession*. The *Herald* is to-day, a poisoned, perjured advocate of secession, swearing daily its loyalty with voluble oaths, but looking around and ahead, with the anxiety and excitement of a cornered reptile, for some opportunity to strike the loyal populace that on a certain day in April last forced it to shed the wanton garb of treason and put on that of at least pretended patriotism.

The *Herald* has told the South that England cannot do without its cotton longer than this year. And that, from sheer necessity, to keep her people from starving, England must soon interfere to break the blockade. This encouraged the South to hold on, to keep its cotton back, and to look forward to a war between the United States and England on the blockade question, as its means of triumphant disunion. But while the South was strengthened by the *Herald's* encouragement, England was also to be angered. Accordingly, the *Herald* has been filled with the most inflammatory and extravagant threats against that country—the North and the South were to be reconciled—their half million of armed men were to be united and precipitated upon Canada, and English power on this Continent was to be wiped out. The English papers published this nonsensical but incendiary stuff. The English Ministry, very stupidly, supposed it foreshadowed a possible movement in the United States, and sent forward a few regiments to Canada. This was a glorious point gained by the mischief-making *Herald*. Instantly it made the most false and malicious attacks on England, for doing just what the *Herald's* incendiary threats had led her Ministers to do. But the good sense of the people of England and the United States was prevailing; and the good relations between the two countries were happily not likely to be disturbed by the events that the rant of such organs as the *Herald* had produced. Our latest dispatches from our Minister, Mr. ADAMS, at London, represent an improved tone towards our Government. The *Herald* is thereby thrown into despair, and it raves for a war with England as it never raved before. Mr. SEWARD, the American Secretary of State, assures the country that at no time since the present civil war began have the foreign relations of this Government been in so amicable and satisfactory a condition as at present. This does but add fuel to the *Herald's* burning desire for war. The President's policy is characterized as defiance to England. Mr. SEWARD'S dispatches are interpreted as insults to England—and everybody who does not see a predetermined purpose on the part of the Administration to bully England into a war, is regarded by the *Herald* as no better than a traitor to the United States. The miserable secession organ supposes that its wicked disunion scheme is not seen through all this bluster. The snake was scotched, not killed, by the loyal mob last April.

The Trial of the Privateers of the Savannah.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* is set down to commence to-day in the United States Circuit Court, before Judges NELSON and SHIPMAN. It will be watched with great interest, not only because the lives of so many human beings directly depend upon its result, but because of the interesting legal questions which must arise, and the important public interests which are involved in it.

The *Savannah*, as our readers will recollect, was a pilot-boat, which having been fitted up as a privateer, slipped out of Charleston harbor one dark night, and entered the next morning upon her piratical career, by capturing one of our vessels called the brig *Joseph*, and closed it that afternoon by being herself captured by one of our vessels of war. Her crew consisted of thirteen persons, all told, who, having been brought to this port were afterwards in due time indicted for piracy, and are now to take their trial.

The indictment under which they are to be tried, was found under the act of Congress of 1790. One section of this act enacts that:

"If any person shall upon the high seas * * * commit the crime of robbery, in or upon any ship or vessel, or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel, or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate; and being thereof convicted before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death."

Another section of the act provides that:

"If any citizen shall commit any robbery or piracy, or any act of hostility against the United States, or any citizen thereof, upon the high seas, under color of any commission from any foreign Prince or State, or on pretence of authority from any person, such offender shall, notwithstanding the pretence of any such authority, be deemed adjudged and taken to be a pirate, felon and robber, and on being thereof convicted, shall suffer death."

It is difficult to see how these parties can escape a conviction under this indictment. Their act, whatever it was, was done on the high seas; and robbery is defined as "the felonious and forcible taking from any person goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear." That this taking of the *Joseph* and her cargo, and the property on board, from her master and crew, was forcible and by violence, there can be no doubt, and this would seem to be all that was required for a conviction under the section first quoted.

Under the other section the questions may be somewhat different. This, as will be noticed, is directed only against "citizens;" and for a conviction under this section, it will be necessary for the Government to prove that the accused [illegible] be proved such. It is [illegible] that some of them never were such, and these cannot, of course, be convicted under this section.

Piracy is defined to be "a robbery or forcible depredation on the high seas, without lawful authority, done *animo furandi*, in the spirit and intention of universal hostility." It may be doubted, perhaps, under this definition, whether they have been guilty of piracy; whether what they did was "in the spirit and intention of *universal* hostility" instead of the intention of a special hostility to vessels of a peculiar class. But though they may not have committed piracy in its strictly accurate sense, yet the section goes further, by providing against the commission of "any act of hostility against the United States or any citizen thereof." And the defence which they set up, that what they did was by authority of a letter-of-marque issued by JEFF. DAVIS, is especially met by providing for the punishment of such acts, notwithstanding the pretence that they were done by authority of any one. The pretence of authority from JEFF. DAVIS cannot, therefore, avail these men if they are citizens, and unless there shall be no proof of their citizenship, or unless, which we cannot for a moment suppose, the Court shall hold that they ceased to be citizens of the United States from the moment of the secession of their native States, we cannot see how a conviction can be avoided under this section also, if the question comes fairly to be tried.

There is, however, one point in the case, a point of practice, which may prevent the trial from coming to a determination on the merits.

The same act, of 1790, provides that "the trial of crimes committed on the high seas, shall be in the district where the offender is apprehended, or into which he may first be brought."

Now these prisoners, instead of being brought directly to New-York, were first taken into Hampton Roads, and there transferred to a vessel which brought them here, and the question arises, whether they can be tried here, or whether they must not be tried in Virginia, that being the district "into which they were first brought."

This question is not entirely a new one. It was before our Courts in this district in the case of the pirate HICKS, who, coming first into this district, went to Rhode-Island, was there arrested and brought back here, and it was held that his trial was rightly had in this district instead of Rhode-Island.

Another case bearing on the question is reported in 1 Sumner's Reports, p. 168. THOMPSON, a seaman, was indicted for an endeavor to make a revolt. The vessel arrived in Stonington, Conn.; thence sailed to New-Bedford, Mass., and THOMPSON was there arrested and indicted. Judge STORY held that the indictment was properly found in Massachusetts instead of Connecticut.

These cases would seem to hold that these prisoners may rightly be tried here. There is one case, however, to the contrary. A Captain of a slaver, the *Echo*, if we recollect aright, which was captured with a cargo of slaves on board, was brought into Massachusetts. It was shown, however, that the capturing vessel, on her way, went into Key West for supplies, with the prisoner on board, and the Court in Massachusetts held that the prisoner was "first brought" into Florida, and sent him there for trial, where, of course, he was acquitted.

If the decision in this case should govern the action of our Judges, they may hold that these prisoners were "first brought" into the district of Virginia by being carried into Hampton Roads, and there transferred, without being landed, from one vessel to another.

If the case should take this turn, it will probably be some time before they will be tried, as Virginia is likely to be too much in a state of turmoil to allow of such a trial for some time to come. Should this point of jurisdiction, however, be decided against the prisoners, we shall be greatly surprised if the verdict is not such a one as to give those who hear it a keener sense than they have yet had of the perils of privateering and the value of JEFF. DAVIS' letters-of-marque.

DEATH OF COL. BAKER.—One of the severest losses the country has experienced during this war, is the death of Col. E. D. BAKER, killed in an engagement with the rebels on the Upper Potomac. He was a man of splendid abilities, an eloquent orator, and a vigorous, energetic and able officer. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and had already rendered very substantial service to our army, during the present contest, by making the brigade intrusted to his command one of the best disciplined and most effective in the service. He has fallen too soon for his own fame, and for the welfare of the country.

When we hear of the death of such an officer in comparatively unimportant engagements, we are apt to censure as rash and wasteful the spirit which leads them to expose themselves to the enemy on such occasions. LYON, at the head of a charging column, ELLSWORTH, leading half-a-dozen of his men to pull down a rebel flag, and BAKER leading in person a comparatively small force, advancing into the enemy's country, seem to have been consulting their own adventurous impulses rather than the substantial good of the service. With new troops, however, commanding officers must not be careful of their lives. It will not do for them to shun danger, if they would have their men ready and eager to meet it. They must teach their troops fearlessness and steadiness in peril, and this can only be done by showing these qualities in their own persons. At the outset of his Italian campaign, NAPOLEON was always at the head of his column. It was no mad or rash impulse, but a necessity of his position, which led him first in the charge across the bridge at Arcole. It was in this way that he taught his men to despise dangers which would otherwise have appalled them. Our Generals are placed under the same necessity, and must incur the same perils.

Personal.

Miss Julia Farrell, of Chicago, has had a verdict of $10,000 damages rendered in her favor, against an oculist, whom she alleged destroyed the sight of one of her eyes, by an unskillful operation.

One Dr. Darrah has been arrested in Bridesburgh, Penn., on a charge of bigamy. He has had four wives, the last of whom he married six weeks ago at Bridesburgh. Some time since there were suspicions that he was the "go-between" of a gang of Secessionists in Philadelphia, Wilmington and Dover, and unsuccessful attempts were made to arrest him. He is now under $1,500 bonds.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA OFF CAPE RACE.

Memorial of the French Chamber of Commerce to the Emperor.

He is Asked to Recognize the Southern Confederacy and Raise the Blockade.

THE MARKETS GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which left Liverpool on Saturday, the 12th inst., and Queenstown the afternoon of the 13th, passed Cape Race at 9:30 last evening. The news yacht of the New-York Associated Press boarded the *Africa*, and obtain the following news dispatch;

The advices by the *Africa* are up to Sunday afternoon, the 13th inst., and are consequently two days later than those received by the *Etna* at New-York, and by the *North Briton* at Farther Point.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, and the *Kangaroo* on the 11th inst.

The last steamer took the news that the French Chambers of Commerce were memorializing the Emperor to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The *Daily News* says the accounts are from trustworthy sources. The Paris *Express* is confident in the belief that the Emperor contemplates the recognition, the want of cotton being severely felt.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, on the same subject, says that France and England must act strictly together, and argues that their recognition would carry with it an amount of weight and moral influence which would set up the Southern Confederation conclusively.

A private meeting of the Great Ship Company had been held, preliminary to a public meeting.

The Earl of Derby was making a tour in Hungary.

A new proposition was afloat for a Red Sea telegraph to India.

It was reported that the Bank of France was making additional arrangements for the accommodation of the two millions coming from London, which were regarded as insufficient. The loss of cash during the month is 81,000,000 francs.

The Bourse was weak. Rentes 68f. 35c.

Prince Napoleon had reached Brest from America.

A conference on Mexican affairs was about to be held at Paris. A decree appoints Admiral LAGRAVIERE commander of the expedition to Mexico.

The Interior navigation dues on breadstuffs have been abolished till September, 1862.

It is reported that the Chambers will be convoked for a short session in January and then dissolved.

The Italian Parliament meets on the 5th of November. There were rumors of its dissolution.

Count CIALDINI had definitely resigned the Lieutenancy of Naples.

DELLAMAUNORA had been offered the command of the Neapolitan forces.

The *Africa* has 92 passengers.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Saturday—P. M.

Consols closed for money at 92⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday—P. M.

It is denied that GARIBALDI has left Caprera.

The authenticity of the NAPOLEON letter to the King of Prussia, lately published, is denied.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday—P. M.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, has arrived at this port.

Commercial News by the Africa.

[The week's Cotton Market will be found under the news per *North Briton*.]

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market being quiet, with an upward tendency, and holders of goods and yarns demanding an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market, on Friday, generally showed an advancing tendency, and closed steady on Saturday. FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 2d. ℔ cental since Tuesday. Red Western, 11s.@12s.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 8d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. 3d.@13s. 9d. CORN firm; Mixed, 42s. 9d.; White, 34s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKETS.

The PROVISION market was quiet and steady. BEEF quiet. PORK quiet and steady. BACON firmer. CHEESE declined 1s.@2s. LARD quiet and steady. TALLOW nominal and slightly easier.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet; Pots, 32s. 6d.; Pearls, 35s. SUGARS buoyant, and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE inactive. RICE active and advanced 3d.@6d. LINSEED OIL easier. WHALE and COD OILS dull. RESIN—common quoted at 12s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—small sales at 63s. 6d. @64s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT firm, with an advance of 1s.@2s. on British; quotations are 56s.@66s. ℔ quarter. FLOUR steady, at 30s.@33s. IRON very dull. COFFEE active. LINSEED OIL firm, at 34s.@34s. 3d. SPERM very dull. RICE firm. SUGAR still upward, with an advance of 6d. TALLOW dull, at 49s. 6d. TEA has an upward tendency. Common Congou quoted at 11½d.@1s. ℔ ℔. SPIRITS TURPENTINE active, at 60s.@61s.

AMERICAN STOCKS quiet and steady, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON; sales of the week 15,000 bales; Orleans *très ordinaire*, 144f.; Bas, 139f. The market is firm and excited. The total stock of cotton in port is estimated at 163,000 bales.

WHEAT advanced ½f.@1f.

LATEST.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton to-day reach 15,000 bales, the market closing firm at unchanged prices. Speculators and exporters to-day operated to the extent of 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The market for American Stocks is steady to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. HERRMANN—who has contributed so charmingly to the enjoyability of Mr. HERRMANN'S soirées—will take her benefit here to-night. It is rightly made a special occasion by the management, and will, we hope, be remembered as such by the public. There will be a grand concert, in which Miss CARLOTTA PATTI will appear. Mme. HERRMANN herself will also, on this occasion, make her *début* as a musical *artiste*—playing the piano part of a duet with Mr. THOMAS, the violinist. The prestidigitatorial character of the entertainment will be preserved by Mr. HERRMANN, who, in addition to his usual budget of wonders, will introduce four entirely new tricks.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BOURCICAULT'S highly successful drama, called the "Octoroon," will be revived here to-night, with Mr. CLARKE as *Caleb Scudder*, the Yankee. The cast in other respects is quite strong, and as the original scenery will be used, we may depend on having the best representation of this powerful drama that is now possible.

IRVING HALL.—A good concert was given at this establishment last night, under circumstances which should have insured for it the kindliest appreciation of the public. The programme was excellent, the artists of the first class, the hall and *locale* all that could be desired by the most fastidious taste, and yet the attendance was poor. When we remember that the price of admission was but fifty cents, it becomes impossible to make any comments on so notable a lack of appreciation on the part of our public.

Miss LIZZIE PARKER, who was the sufferer on the occasion, comes from the East, and is, we believe, *en route* for Europe, where she contemplates finishing her musical education. Miss PARKER's voice is a *mezzo-soprano* of good range and excellent quality; the lower and middle registers are well developed, but the upper tones need polishing. In the hands of good masters, we have no doubt that the lady will make great progress. As it is, she is a very pleasing concert-singer, and in the various *morceaux* with which she favored the public last evening, displayed a musical sensibility, which in itself is an augury of future success.

Messrs. BRIGNOLI, ARDIVANI and SUSINI, assisted with their usual ability, and Mr. S. B. MILLS, the pianist, performed several pieces with all that clearness, cleanness and power, for which he is preëminent. DE MEYER's celebrated fantasia on "Lucrezia Borgia" displayed the remarkable talent of this great artist to advantage. Although a little old-fashioned in form, it is one of the most effective pieces in the modern *repertoire* of the instrument, and we may add one of the most difficult. Mr. MILLS' performance of it was truly the musical treat of the evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 22, 1861.

$12,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93½	5	Erie Railway Pref..	50
2,000	U.S. 6s, '62	96⅛	100	do.........s60	50
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60..	91	100	do	51
3,000	Ill. Can. bds. 1860	82	30	Hud. Riv. R.	36
15,000	Virginia State 6s.	45½	50	do	35½
3,000	N. C. State 6s	59⅛	50	do.........s60	35½
10,000	Mo. State 6s...s10	43	200	Harlem Railroad..	12⅛
53,000	do	43	50	Harlem R. Prefer'd.	31
24,000	do	42⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du. C. R	17
5,000	do.........s3	42¾	15	do	16⅛
3,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R.	48	100	Reading Railroad..	35
			50	Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	81¾	450	M. So. & N. I. R.	17⅛
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	36½
500	do	88¾	50	do	36½
5	Bank of America	99	50	do	36¼
30	Phenix Bank	88	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65
50	Bank of Commerce.	83	50	do	65¼
45	Am. Exchange B'k.	84	250	do	65½
47	Park Bank	94	100	do.........s30	65¼
75	Pacific M. S. Co.	91½	50	Gal. & Chicago R..	69⅞
395	do	91¾	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	35
50	do.........b30	92	300	do	35¼
50	do.........s60	91½	300	do.........s10	35⅛
300	N. Y. Central R.	76⅛	200	do.........b30	35⅜
300	do.........b30	76¾	20	do	35½
200	do.........s30	76½	100	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	50
250	do	76⅝	50	do.........s10	50
100	do.........b4	76¾	150	do	50¼
200	do.........s3	76¾	450	do	50⅜
350	Erie Railway	31	50	do.........b10	50⅜
50	do.........b30	31⅛	129	Chi. B. & Q. R.	62¼
27	M. & P. DuC. 1st pd.	73			

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup.	84	50	Erie Railway...b10	31¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Coup.	96½	100	do.........b30	31¼
26,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¼	150	do	31¼
10	N. Y. Central R.	77	5	Hud. Rive. R. Rr..	35
250	do	76¾	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	18¼
100	do.........s30	76⅝	15	Erie Railroad Pref..	51
100	do.........s30	76½	100	do	51½
100	do.........b10	77	150	M. S. & N. I. G. St'k	37
100	do.........b60	77	250	Gal. & Chic. R. s30.	70
55	do	77¼	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R..	50¾
100	Harlem Railroad	12⅛	16	Mil.&P.Du Chien R.	17⅛

TUESDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Oct. 22, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,207,574	$2,072,047	$3,815,470
Previously reported	52,544,522	75,434,294	101,336,116
Since January 1	$53,752,096	$77,506,341	$105,151,586

The above figure for the present week is the largest ever known to the commerce of New-York City, being nearly *four millions* in value of Domestic Produce cleared in a single week, exclusive of both Specie and Cotton.

The war news this morning was discouraging, on account of the loss of Gen. BAKER on the Potomac, and the repulse of a portion of the force under command of Gen. STONE. The effect on the Stock Exchange was temporarily depressing. The speculative Shares, and also the Federal Stocks, were ½@¾ ℔ cent. down at the early Board, and some of the former were even 1@1½ ℔ cent. weaker, as compared with yesterday morning's sales. But in the absence of any panic feeling on the subject, and from the evident reluctance of sellers to make lower contracts on the decline, the market soon recovered, and at the close of the morning session of the Exchange there was a renewed demand for New-York Central, Erie, Toledo, &c., which gained strength at the Second Board, and restored prices to much the same points as at the close on Monday afternoon. Later in the afternoon, on the Street, the market closed firm, the speculative Shares being about as follows:

Central	77⅛	Pacific	92½
Erie	31⅜	Panama	117
Toledo	35⅝	Michigan Central	49
Rock Island	50⅝	Hudson	36
Galena	70¼	Harlem Preferred	32
Michigan Southern	18¼	Missouris	43⅝
Mich. Guaranteed	37	United States 6s, 1881	94

The markets for Money and Exchange are much the same as yesterday. The principal employment for Money is, at present, on the Stock Exchange, where an active speculation is going on in National, Railway, and some of the low priced State Stocks. Lenders are getting 6 ℔ cent. on National security, and 7 ℔ cent. on other collateral, at call, or on a few days' notice, and the Commission Brokers are making a better business in paying these rates and charging their dealers accordingly, than when the times were dull through the Summer months at 5@6 ℔ cent. Exchange for the Gunard steamer closes steady at 107½@107¾ ℔ cent. on London for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 106½@107¼ for the various grades of Merchant bills. Paris f.5. 36¼@f.5. 33¾ to the dollar.

The Union Bank of New-York has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ℔ cent.

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	88	Bank of the Republic	88
Merchants'	92	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	96	Metropolitan	90
Union	86¾	East River	80
America	98	Market	80
Phoenix	86	Nassau	82
Butchers' & Drovers'	100	Corn Exchange	85
National	85	Continental	73½
Seventh Ward	111	Importers' & Traders'	86
State of New-York	83	Park	93½
Commerce	83		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie thirds, '83	84	Mich. So.&N.I.7℔c.S.F.	79
Erie fourths, '80	76½	Pac.R.7s, guar'd by Mo.	40
Erie fifths, '88	66½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	88¾
Buf., N. Y. & E. firsts.	65	T. H.&A. firsts, 7℔ c., '70	60
Hudson firsts, '69	104	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c..	27
Hudson seconds, '85	96	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80
Hudson convert., '67	71	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38¼
Harlem firsts, '69-'73..	95	Chi. & N. W., seconds.	13
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Harlem thirds, '68	73	N. Jersey Cen. 6 ℔ c.B.	103
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c., '69-'72..	92	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98
M. Cen. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '82.	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts..	71
C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c., '82..	92½	L. E.& Wabash seconds	40
Mich. So. firsts, 7 ℔ c...	82	L. & W. bonds	92
M. So. assnt'd bs.	59		

The members of the regular Board of the Stock Exchange amused themselves an hour or so to-day in discussing the rule of commissions, and finally reaffirmed their determination to make the uniform charge of *one-quarter* of one ℔ cent on the par value of all Stocks and Bonds, as a *general* rule, and *one-eighth* of one ℔ cent. as a *special* rule to parties claiming to be Bankers and Brokers not in the Board. A bill of pains and penalties was also enacted, to punish all violations of these terms, viz.: not less than 60 days' nor more than 12 months' suspension for the first offence, and certain expulsion and perpetual ineligibility for the second offence; to the enforcement of which pains and penalties *a Committee of Detectives* is to be constituted by appointment of the President of the Board to speer out and report any and all violations of the foregoing resolutions. The following are the official proceedings:

Resolved, That no member of this Board shall execute any order, either to buy or sell, for a less commission than one-quarter of 1 ℔ cent., on the par value, except for bankers or brokers, when the commission shall not be less than one-eighth of 1 ℔ cent. on the par value.

Resolved, That any return of commission by a member, or any arrangement whatever, whereby the commission paid, or to be paid, shall be less than that called for in the foregoing resolution, it shall be considered a violation of the same.

Resolved, That any sitting member may, during his absence from the Board, employ any other member to execute any order without charge, but in this case, the members so doing shall call out the name of the party employing him every time he offers to buy or sell.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to report to this Board any violation of the foregoing resolutions which may come to their knowledge, and that any member so reported, shall, upon conviction, be suspended not less than sixty days, nor more than twelve-months, at the pleasure of the Board, and upon a repetition and conviction, the party shall be declared no longer a member of the Board, and ever after be ineligible.

Resolved, That all articles regarding commissions, other than the foregoing, be and are hereby repealed.

We have occasional complaints of our daily quotations of the *bids* for City Bank Stocks, as being lower than outside buyers were ready or had given orders to pay. We have only to say that in making up our quotations we consult the Board books of one or two of the most steady and reliable commission houses on the Street. The fault of the low figures printed may possibly sometimes be in transcribing the bids, but we apprehend that it more frequently occurs from the absence or inattention of the Brokers authorized to bid or buy at higher prices at the moment the particular Stock or Stocks in question are called.

Referring to the Trade statistics of the United States for nine months of the calendar year, published a few days since in this column, the American and European Circular of HALLET & Co., prepared for the steamer to-morrow, remarks:

"Such is an approximately correct statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the present calendar year. In the calculation, the seceding States virtually disappear. The result is the same as if they were blotted out of existence. Under the circumstances, the exhibit is a most extraordinary and encouraging one for our people. It shows that they still retain all the attributes of a Nation—that they can part with the South, and still keep all other Nations their debtors. The result is still more extraordinary, as the catastrophe of the rebellion was not only not provided against, but was never foreseen till it was precipitated upon the nation. The Ship of State was caught in the storm with every yard of canvas flying. That it did not go down, was due to its imperial strength; and though part of the cargo may be lost, enough is preserved to maintain our commercial independence unimpaired, bring every other nation into our debt, and leave us ample means for the prosecution of the war on a colossal scale. History does not furnish a parallel of a nation undergoing a similar crisis, and coming out of it more independent, stronger, and more resolute than ever.

Whether the war goes on or not, the statement for 1862 will probably be still more strongly in our favor. If it goes on, the economy of the consumption of luxuries will be greatly reduced, while the demand for textile fabrics of all kinds, except silks, for iron and its manufactures, will be mainly supplied by our domestic manufactures. Money, for the future, is likely to rate very nearly as low here as in Europe. A high tariff will probably be continued for the present. The combination of these will keep foreign articles that we have been accustomed to import very largely, out of the market. Since July, we have been importing into the port of New-York only at the rate of $75,000,000, instead of $240,000,000, as formerly. Should the rebellion be so far crushed as to bring out the cotton crop, commencing with the first of the year, our exports of domestic produce for 1862 will exceed our imports of foreign merchandise by at least $150,000,000, to be paid for in gold! Upon the drama that is being enacted here, the eyes of all the world are turned. Should the crop fail to come forward, we can scarcely estimate the loss and suffering that would be caused in foreign countries, or the political or social consequences to which it might lead. If the crop should be relieved, the enormous amount of gold that would be required to pay for the crop would probably create a disturbance in commercial circles abroad fully equal to the disturbing cause, which has a magnitude unequaled in commercial experience. We have passed through the crisis in this country, and have emerged on firm ground. Whichever alternative may happen, we shall be ready for it and will profit by it."

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $605,275, including $547,048 for Treasury Notes, and $35,000 for Customs; payments, $625,857, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $6,382,454.

Value of City Bank Stocks.

From Hallet's European Circular, Oct. 22.

Below we give the quotations at the New-York Stock Exchange for the shares of the leading Banks in the City of New-York, as they were on the 19th of October for three years past. It will be seen that the range of present prices is on an average fully 20 ℔ cent. below that for 1860 and 1859. The real value of the Bank Stocks in this city cannot, we are confident, be much less than it was in 1859, nor more than 10 ℔ cent. less than in 1860. It is the opinion of those having the best opportunities for knowing that 10 ℔ cent. is an ample guarantee for all the losses sustained by the recent crisis. If so, the prices of shares are excessively depreciated. The Banks are now in a very prosperous condition, and in the Government loan have all the paper they need at a very high rate of interest. The aid they have extended to Government is calculated to greatly strengthen their customers and the public generally. Attention has only to be turned towards these institutions to cause a large advance in their shares.

PRICES OF CITY BANK STOCKS—THREE YEARS.

	Oct. 19, 1861. Offer'd.	Asked.	Oct. 19, 1860. Offer'd.	Asked.	Oct. 19, 1859. Offer'd.	Asked.
Bank of New-York	88½	92	103	103½	103½	104½
Manhattan	116	—	140	145	136	140
Merchants'	92	93	107½	108	107	108
Mechanics'	96	99	114	116	112	114
Union	89	90	105½	106	99¼	99¾
America	97½	99	114	114	110	111
City	107	—	130	135	124	—
Phœnix	88	90	110	115	108	109
Tradesmens'	97	97	109	110	106	107
Chemical	400	—	400	—	—	—
Fulton	115	140	135	140	134	—
Butchers' & Drov.	103	103	125	130	120	123
Mech. & Traders'	106	112	110	112	110	118
National	88	90	100	103	100	101
Merchants' Exch.	78	80	98	99	96	98
Leather Manufac.	112	—	140	—	—	150
Seventh Ward	111½	125	138	—	125	140
State of New-York	83	85	102	—	101	103
Commerce	83	84	101	—	99	99⅝
Broadway	115	120	130	155	132	—
Ocean	70	72	98	99½	92½	93
Mercantile	100	112	—	—	119	125
Amer. Exchange	85	86	103½	104	103½	104
Republic	88	91	126	127	125	126
North America	86	92	109	110	107	—
Hanover	70	71	93	94	85½	88
Irving	70	75	96	97	—	98
Metropolitan	93	95	111½	113	110	110½
East River	79	82	98	100	90	—
Nassau	83	—	103	104	99¾	102
Shoe and Leather	86	90	108	109	—	111
Corn Exchange	85½	—	95	98	99	101
Continental	73½	75	103¼	105	100½	102
St. Nicholas	66	70	89	90	94	95
Marine	60	—	84	86	82½	84
Commonwealth	70	75	94	95	96½	97
Importers' & Trad.	86	—	113¼	114	108½	109
Park	93	95	113	113	105	106

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 21.	LOANS. Oct. 14.	SPECIE. Oct. 21.	SPECIE. Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$3,907,000	$4,048,000	$1,063,000	$924,000
North America	3,567,236	3,575,432	787,408	625,815
Farmers & Mech.	5,098,510	5,151,527	1,057,871	1,092,356
Commercial	1,822,000	1,919,000	413,000	357,000
Mechanics'	1,946,130	1,991,000	206,981	223,732
N. Liberties	1,481,000	1,501,000	301,000	296,000
Southwark	925,397	982,490	307,431	279,228
Kensington	746,875	756,496	136,407	140,849
Penn Township	737,519	782,185	227,404	170,540
Western	1,497,401	1,573,035	559,573	512,708
Man. & Mech	1,357,332	1,337,040	153,860	149,555
Commerce	707,506	728,313	224,924	190,514
Girard	2,454,121	2,446,027	285,906	351,137
Tradesmen's	565,533	563,678	134,004	114,325
Consolidation	598,308	607,072	89,477	87,861
City	882,842	904,171	154,796	150,380
Commonwealth	524,534	539,641	83,598	86,473
Corn Exchange	499,000	406,000	134,000	130,000
Union	477,000	469,000	64,000	51,000
Total	29,705,244	30,281,157	$6,375,750	$5,943,503

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 21.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 14.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 21.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 14.
Philadelphia	$2,695,000	$2,651,000	$237,000	$236,000
North America	2,594,863	2,432,960	244,770	242,510
Farmers & Mech	3,989,388	4,056,479	357,790	361,400
Commercial	1,249,000	1,300,000	136,000	133,000
Mechanics'	1,063,460	1,080,693	131,320	119,725
N. Liberties	1,159,000	1,165,000	79,000	76,000
Southwark	785,260	767,412	66,255	67,255
Kensington	555,837	550,207	112,500	112,689
Penn Township	629,257	609,056	63,607	64,417
Western	1,216,722	1,208,293	104,110	107,255
Man. & Mech	824,882	799,945	82,955	84,685
Commerce	651,153	631,121	52,265	49,845
Girard	1,389,766	1,454,035	152,775	152,935
Tradesmen's	457,629	451,201	56,708	58,855
Consolidation	321,120	328,048	111,230	110,195
City	552,273	583,435	48,365	50,470
Commonwealth	312,485	308,066	68,715	73,495
Corn Exchange	366,000	256,000	96,000	101,000
Union	287,000	297,000	49,000	48,000
Total	21,100,095	20,929,931	$2,250,365	$2,249,73

The aggregates compare with those of preceding weeks as follows:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.		Difference.
Capital Stock	$11,811,075	$11,811,075		
Loans	30,281,157	29,705,244	Dec.	565,913
Specie	5,943,503	6,375,750	Inc.	432,247
Due from other B'ks.	1,325,256	1,461,837	Inc.	136,581
Due to other Banks	2,900,474	2,837,338	Dec.	63,136
Deposits	20,929,931	21,100,095	Inc.	170,164
Circulation	2,249,731	2,250,365	Inc.	634

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—LONDON, OCT. 8

American Securities, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., red. 1874	72 @ 74	
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	48 @ 49	
Erie shares	22½ @ 23½	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	42½ @ 43½	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½ @ 2	
Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	88 @ 90	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1883	76 @ 77	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	75 @ 77x.c.	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	79 @ 80	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	39½ @ 38½ dis.	39¼ dis.
Do. do. all paid	59 @ 60	
Mich. Cen. 1st M., 7 ℔ c. Con., 1869	80 @ 82	
Do. S. F. 7 ℔ ct. 1st M., '82	83 @ 85	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. S. F., 1885	65 @ 70	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. S. F., 1883	84 @ 86	85
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. S. F., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. c. b., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 67	66
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	100 @ 102	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent, '72	95 @ 97	
Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ℔ cent., conv	85 @ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent., x. c.	81 @ 83x.c.	
Do. $50 shares	34 @ 36	
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs.	15 @ 20	

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FALL OF A BUILDING—ONE PERSON KILLED—SEVERAL OTHERS INJURED.—At about 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, the roof of a three-story brick building, on Furman, near Fulton-street, fell with a heavy crash, killing instantly one person, and seriously injuring three others. The front of the building has been down for some time, leaving the partitions and rear wall in a very dangerous condition. The property is in litigation, and no one therefore seems to have had any care of it, for children have been permitted to carry off the wookwork until the weight of the roof brought the whole structure to the ground. When it fell there were four persons gathering wood on the premises, viz.; JAMES LEDDY, a boy, who was instantly killed; HENRY PRITCHARD had one leg broken; EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN was fatally injured, it is supposed, and Mrs. DUFFY was also severely injured, but, notwithstanding her injuries, she clung all the while to an armful of wood she had gathered. Messrs. TAPSCOTT & Co. formerly occupied the premises. Coroner HUTON took charge of the body of young LEDDY, and will give the case a thorough investigation. LEDDY's parents reside at No. 5 Doughty-street; MCLAUGHLIN lives at No. 6 Columbia-street, and PRITCHARD, at No. 66 Portland-avenue.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. ABEL SMITH.—The funeral of the late Col. ABEL SMITH, of the Thirteenth Regiment, took place yesterday, at the residence of his family on Lorimer, near North Second-street. Three hundred men of the Thirteenth Regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. ROBERT B. CLARK, 100 men each from the Brooklyn Rifles, (a regiment being raised by the deceased at the time of his death for the war,) and Brooklyn Chasseurs, under the command of Capt. NELSON SAAURMAN; the Board of Aldermen, the representatives of two Masonic Lodges, and a large number of private citizens attended the funeral. The procession moved through Division-avenue to Cypress Hill Cemetery where the body was interred with Masonic and military honors. Major-Gen. DURYEE and Staff and Brig.-Gen. CROOKE and Staff were also present at the funeral.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of this Society was held last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall Hon. GEORGE HALL in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, Rev. Mr. BURGESS read the annual report, by which it appears that the calls upon the Society for aid during the last year exceeded that of any previous year since the organization of the Association. Rents were paid in whole or in part for fifty families—thirly-four of whom were American; bed-clothing and wearing apparel were redeemed from pawnbrokers for thirteen families, five of whom were Amercan. The receipts were as follows:

From visitors	$5,534 55
From public meeting	935 20
Total	$6,469 75

Disbursements.—Groceries and provisions, $2,982 97; coal, $1,566 63; bread, $409 38; shoes, $175 05; rents, $216; clothing from Female Employment Society, $122 35; goods redeemed, $41 75; moving families to country, $25 26; General and Ward Agencies, $877; printing, $62 45—total, $6,468 84. A large number of second-hand garments were distributed, and one baker contributed four barrels of flour made into bread, which was also distributed to needy and worthy females. The report calls for "prompt, early, and liberal contributions, to enable the managers to save many a bitter pang of want, and many a real pang of sorrow." The report was accepted and adopted. The officers for the year were then elected. Mr. HALL was reëlected President, and the other officers in the main are the same as last year. After authorizing the managers to extend the operations of the Society over the Eighth and Ninth Wards, if they should deem it expedient, the meeting adjourned.

INFANTICIDE—A WOMAN DESTROYS HER ILLEGITIMATE OFFSPRING.—The good people of the Eighth Ward were somewhat startled out of their propriety, yesterday, by the report of a case of infanticide of the most cool-blooded character. From investgations made by the officers of justice it appears that an Irish woman, 21 years of age, named HONORA CASEY, residing in the family of ERASMUS KUCHMAN, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, was delivered of an illegitimate child, at an early hour, yesterday morning, and stepping out from her room-window upon an ell part part of the house, she threw it into a plot of weeds in an adjoining lot. Mr. KUCHMAN thought he heard the cries of a child during the night, and in the morning went to HONORA's room, when seeing blood upon the roof, he traced it to the adjoining lot, where he found the child, then quite dead. When he entered the girl's room, she was then engaged in wiping blood from the floor, and did not seem to be at all disconcerted at the discovery of her conduct. Officer WHITE, of the Eighth Precinct Police, was notified, when he arrested the accused, and also an elderly woman named MARY QUINLAN, who occupied the same room on the night in question, as an accessory, and were committed to answer. Coroner HORTON will further investigate the case to-day.

MURDER TRIAL.—The jury in the case of PATRICK H. SHINNES, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for killing JAMES HENRY on the night of the 27th of May last, during a drunken brawl in the Eastern District, rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, whereupon the Court sentenced the accused to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of his natural life.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 7, 5, 101, 106, 107, 108, 111, 113, 115, 116, 1, 122, 124, 125, 126, 4, 14, 15, 23, 127.

Men's Furnishing Goods AT POPULAR PRICES.

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SHIRTS and COLLARS.

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Trusses.—DR. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS challenges comparison. If not satisfactory, after a fair trial of 60 days, it may be returned. Also, Varicocele Truss, and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

POPHAM—MEIGS.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., ROBERT C. POPHAM to KATHARINE TERRILL MEIGS, daughter of H. Meigs, Jr., all of this City.

YOUNG—DOMINICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Barnes, STEWART YOUNG, of New-York, to PHILENA A. DOMINICK, of Brooklyn, L. I.

LEVERICH—OAKLEY.—In Southport, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Mr. Bement, Mr. SIMEON B. LEVERICH to Miss M. AMELIA OAKLEY, both of Southport.

STONEY—ALLEN.—In Napa City, Cal., on Saturday, Sept. 28, by Rev. H. Goodwin, THOMAS P. STONEY, formerly of Charleston, S. C., to KATE M., daughter of Joseph Allen, of New-York.

DIED.

ROSS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 21, EDITH, infant daughter of Leander and Julia B. Ross.

The funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, No. 115 West 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

DICK.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 21, ROBERT DICK, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Delancy-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, after many years of intense suffering, borne with a beautiful submission and resignation, MARY, relict of John Edsall, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral, which the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, will take place from the residence of her son, James Edsall, No. 80 West Warren-st., South Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 24th inst. The remains will be conveyed, for interment, to English Neighborhood, New-Jersey.

UNDERHILL.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, PHEBE, wife of David Underhill, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Locust Valley, Queens County, L. I., without further invitation, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

EGINTON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 20, of consumption, OLIVIA MARIA EGINTON, beloved wife of William Eginton, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Potts Handcock, aged 33 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 284 Bleecker-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dublin and Westmeath, Ireland, papers please copy.

WHITLOCK.—On Monday morning, Oct. 21, at the residence of her son, Benj. M. Whitlock, MARY, widow of Thaddeus Whitlock, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, Mott Haven. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The Church is a few blocks from Harlem Bridge and from the Mott Haven dépôt, where carriages will be in waiting. The Harlem Railroad train which leaves 26th-st. at 2:30 reaches Mott Haven at 3 o'clock.

EDDOWES.—In Raritan, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, JOSHUA EDDOWES, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, Rynier Veghte and Charles D. Fredericks, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M. Cars leave Central Railroad, N. J., foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., returning at 2½ P. M.

ARMY WATCHES.

Just received, watches made expressly for soldiers' use for sale by

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FOR SHERIFF,

FREDERICK L. VULTE.

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KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 553.—OCT. 22, 1861.

24, 8, 45, 60, 43, 71, 68, 16, 25, 29, 12.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 554.—OCT. 22, 1861.

58, 60, 42, 40, 19, 23, 27, 29, 56, 57, 18, 67, 16.

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CLOSE OF THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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The *Twenty-Third Volume* of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which is completed with the present Number, is not exceeded in the value and interest of its literary matter or the number and beauty of its illustrations, by any preceding volume. The publishers have aimed to produce a Miscellany adapted to meet the wants of the great mass of the cultivated American public. The following partial Summary of the Contents of this Volume will show the diversity of the topics introduced, and the variety of talent employed in their treatment:

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ESSAYS, REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS. By CHARLES ANTHON, CHARLES T. CONGDON, GEO. WM. CURTIS, HENRY GILES, A. H. GUERNSEY, DONALD G. MITCHELL, CHARLES NORDHOFF, SAMUEL OSGOOD, S. I. PRIME, GEORGE RIPLEY.

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MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE, New-York, Oct. 21, 1861.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDER.

All officers, Field and Staff, commissioned or non-commissioned, as well as all those officers assigned provisionally to the command of companies of the three regiments of the Irish Brigade, now organizing in this City, are hereby ordered to report themselves on FRIDAY next, Oct. 25, at 1 o'clock, to the Acting Brigadier, at Fort Schuyler.

Any officers failing to report will be considered as having resigned their positions, which will be immediately assigned to other parties. All privates enrolled in the above regiments are hereby ordered to report themselves at Fort Schuyler, the same day and hour, to the officers in command of their respective companies. Any privates failing to report will be immediately proceeded against as deserters.

The officers of the different regiments of the brigade will forthwith provide themselves with the uniforms appropriate to their respective grades, as prescribed by the Army Regulations; as, also, with the hats and caps specially designed for the officers of the Irish Brigade.

The Colonels of the First and Fourth Regiments of the Brigade will promulgate the above orders to their respective commands. By order of

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Acting Brigadier

10TH REGIMENT—NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

COL. JOHN E. BENDIX.

Headquarters No 480 Broadway.

This Regiment, now in the field, is recruiting up to the maximum standard, 1,048 men. A few more recruits wanted. Recruits, as soon as mustered in, have a splendid Zouave uniform given them, and immediately forwarded to Fortress Monroe, where the Regiment is now stationed, doing garrison duty.

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LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

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One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children, will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,

DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say: Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it,—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS! IT PAYS!!

WHAT PAYS?

It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.

An experience of thirty years in one place, viz.: Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by

LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress; both are willing to make themselves generally useful; they have three years' references from their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and a part of the washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; or as cook, and washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or would do sewing in a private family; can have the best City reference. Call at No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN American girl, a situation to do chamberwork, or waiting, or sewing; no objection to general housework in a small family. Good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 110 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do waiting, or to do chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; best of City references. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork, or otherwise make herself useful; best City references. Also, a first-rate cook. Call or address No. 168 3d-av., for one week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, and do sewing; can produce the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement, until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A SITuation wanted, by two respectable young girls—one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as cook. Best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 280 9th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young English girl, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting. Call for two days at No. 315 East 9th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant woman, who has lived seven years in the family of her present employer, No. 351 West 17th-st., a situation in a small family to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on a lady either here or going abroad. Can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; will have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; she is neat and tidy in her habits; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to do general housework in a small family; is willing to remain in the City or go in the country; the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 East 22d-st.; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl, who is very neat in her person and habits, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough waitress; can set her table in good style, and keep the silver in perfect order; will produce the best of references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 348 6th-av., third floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; the best City reference; three years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 28th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress with the best of City reference wants a situation. Inquire at No. 37 West 12th-st., or at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Has no objection to do nurserywork and plain sewing.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl; is a neat sewer, and would take care of children, if required. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent person, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 33 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for this day only, at No. 51 Exchange-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 West 31st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as up-stairs girl; would have no objection to a situation as waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 7th-av. corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family or a genteel boarding-house, by a very competent girl, with good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 277 6th-av., north of 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—meat, game, pastry, bread. To be seen, for two days. Call at No. 89 6th-av., first floor. No objections to the country.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant cook wants a situation; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including pastries, baking, &c., with the best of City reference. May be found at the Employment Society's Office for two days, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references; none need apply but gentlemen's families; can be seen for three days. Call or address No. 19 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking, baking, pastry and game; has no objection to do the washing of a small family, if required; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av., for two days, in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class Scotch Protestant cook, a situation in a first-class family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands family cooking in all its branches; can produce seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly; is a good baker of bread and all kinds of pies; will assist in washing and ironing; can give good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 606 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook in a private respectable family; understands her business perfectly; is a good maker of bread, and all kinds of cooking; can give good City references. Call for three days at No. 488 6th-av., rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands English and French cooking, all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the best of City references given. Call at No. 217 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; understands it in all its branches. Best references may be given as to character and capacity. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor; can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; bread, biscuits and pastries; would assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Inquire in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as first-rate cook; the best of City reference given from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 122 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY AN English woman, as good cook; has the best reference. Call at No. 57 Greenwich-st., for two days.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as good cook; can come well recommended; understands baking in all styles; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 369 2d-av., second door from 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY ONE who is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; no objection to washing and ironing, if required; the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; understands her business, such as meats, soups and gravies, boning and larding, pastrys and deserts; can come well recommended from her employers. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A LADY ABOUT TO PART WITH her cook, wishes to recommend her to some lady desiring a faithful woman in that capacity. Inquire, for one week, at No. 68 Irving-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family as cook; lived two years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman wishes to engage as above; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, games, soups, &c.; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies and pastry, in all its branches; five years' reference as to capability and sobriety. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands meats, soups and jellies; also English and French dishes, baking and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly neat about her apartments; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 225 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIvate family on Staten Island; a Protestant preferred, and good City references required. Apply to-day at No. 37 West 19th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman; has no objection to assist in the washing; best of City references. Call at No. 109 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will go to a hotel or restaurant; best City references. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., for two days, first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to do the plain washing. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, steady Protestant young woman as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress, who fully understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country, and has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next door to the fancy store, 1st floor, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A COLORED WOMAN IS anxious to procure a situation either in City or country; is a first-rate cook and baker of bread and pastry; is a splendid washer and ironer, can do up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fine linens in style; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook; understands washing and ironing; or would not object to do general housework for a small family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 320 1st-av., corner of 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, or cook, washer and ironer in a small family, in either City or country; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 East 35th-st., a few doors from 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A middle-aged woman, as good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; no objections to a short distance in the country; thoroughly competent of her business; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2nd avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL, a situation as good plain cook and laundress, or would do general housework; will be found willing and obliging, and can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent testimonials from her last place; will be found willing and obliging in every respect; a comfortable home preferred rather than high wages. Call or address No. 20 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron in the best style; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook, wants a situation; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, desserts; is an excellent bread, biscuit and cake baker; can give three years' recommendation as to her capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman as competent and experienced good, plain cook and baker in a private family; is an excellent laundress; can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Can be seen at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room, until suited.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can be highly recommended by her last employer for character and capability. Call, or address, for two days, No. 202 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and a good plain cook, and a perfect washer and ironer. Call at No. 366 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, in a small, private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country; has the best City references. Can be seen at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble, competent girl, a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer, or as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 65 West 37th-st., where satisfactory references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family. Apply for two days at No. 103 7th-av., in the rear, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook alone; can give the best City references. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook or laundress, by a Protestant woman, who refers to her last employer for many years' service, where she can be now found, at No. 3 East 34th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 79 East 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent young women; one as first-class cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; have the best of City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO Protestant girls want situations—one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; best of City references can be given from both. Can be seen for two days, or until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress; best City references. Call at No. 7 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; best references; will go to the country. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A young, intelligent person, would like a situation in a family; understands hair-dressing and plain dress making; is an excellent milliner; has no objection to take care of a grown child, or to travel with a lady as companion. Also, a first-class cook wishes a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor; can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has worked at dressmaking for the last ten years for private families, would like to get a few more customers, by the day, week, or month; would go as seamstress in a private family; has got a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would not object to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 168 3d-av., near 17th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as general servant; makes herself generally useful; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; understands chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent for each capacity. Wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl, with good City reference, desires a situation in the City or country, prefers the latter; would like a place up the North River; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation for a smart, industrious servant girl, to do good plain cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, faithful, economizing and neat, and highly recommended. Call for ELIZA, at 118 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, for general housework; understands all kinds of up-stairs work, and is a good plain sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; is not afraid to work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 124 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as general house servant in a private family, or as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker. Can give the most satisfactory reference. Call, for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant woman, who has had a great many years' experience in both hotels and private families, and is without incumbrance; has no objections to City or country; has the best of City and country references. Call at No. 606 6th-av., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A REspectable Protestant middle-aged woman, whose husband is going to Europe, would like a situation as housekeeper or cook, in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, and can give satisfactory recommendations as to honesty and trustworthiness; no objections to washing. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, to do general housework; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; wages not as much an object as a comfortable home. Good reference given. Call at 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, and to do up fine muslins; understands hair-dressing; no objection to go traveling to any part, or take care of a baby or grown children; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 7th-av., corner of 26th-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress by a respectable widow woman; can do up linen and fineries in the neatest manner; would assist in chamberwork, if required; she understands her business in all its branches; she is strong and healthy; no objection to the country, or a private boarding-house; can show long and satisfactory City reference from her last place; she is honest and obliging. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, first floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting; no objections to assist in the chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; inquire in the shoe store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A GIRL WITH EXCELLENT reference, wants a situation as laundress in a respectable family; she understands her business thoroughly; she would go as nurse, or would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent person wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of clear starching, French fluting and gentlemen's shirts in good style. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can take the charge of a large wash; does up linens in magnificent style; fluting and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman a situation as first-class laundress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork. Best of references from her present employer, where she can be seen until suited. Call at No. 17 Strong-place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., South Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS ADN CHAMBERMAID.—An active and industrious girl is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate chambermaid and good washer; can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; lived three years in her last place. Call No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; can do good plain sewing; has had long experience in the care of children. Call for two days at No. 383 7th-av., southeast corner 34th-st.; the entrance on 7th-av. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as nurse; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; best City references; will assist as seamstress. Call at No. 62 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN ELDERLY woman, long-accustomed to the care of young children, a situation as infant's nurse; understands cutting children's dresses; is a good seamstress—a Protestant; would prefer a situation in the country. Apply No. 127 Amity st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has no objections to travel. Can be seen, for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at her present employers, No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most competent woman, as nurse; has been a good many years in that capacity; and is capable of taking charge of a infant from its birth; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days at 91 Greenwich-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, and is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to travel; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 251 6th-av. corner of 16th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 178 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and plain seamstress. Can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and to do sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call at 208 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to mind children or do housework. Call at her last employer's, 97 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable English girl, a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 374 6th-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, by a young woman who can come well recommended, having lived over six years in her only place. Can be seen on Thursday and Friday at No. 147 Jay-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would be willing to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years; no objection to the country. Call at No. 197 3d-av., third door above 18th-st., in the fancy store, for two days, until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted for a young woman as nurse and seamstress; in consequence of changes in the family her services are no longer required. Call at her present employer's, No. 63 West 32d-st., where the best of recommendations will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a young woman, as children's nurse and seamstress, or to do fine washing and ironing; satisfactory references can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 9,018 Broadway, near 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on the machine; has no objections to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young South American girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Good City references. Apply at No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., for two days; no objection to travel with a family.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young woman, as child's nurse, waitress or chambermaid; best of references. Apply at No. 206 West 24th-st., near 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person, a situation as seamstress in a private family; is willing to do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; understands cutting and making ladies undergarments, including shirt-making, and can sew neatly; wages not so much an object as a steady place; good City reference given. Call, or address for two days, at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as first-class seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; has the best of City reference; also, a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties perfectly, and has the best of City references; full satisfaction will be given from their last employers. Call at No. 161 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl, as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or seamstress and to do waiting; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing; will be found competent and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 290½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, and the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would not object to the care of a child or light chamberwork; would make engagement with a few ladies by week or month, for the Winter; best of City reference can be given. Call, till suited, at present employer's, No. 48 West 47th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making, making ladies' and children's clothes in the neatest style; no objection to travel; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; the best of City reference given. Address No. 208 6th-av., corner of 14th-st., in the druggist's.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; work by the day, week or month; has good City reference, if required. Can be seen until suited at No. 39 West 13th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; she understands dress making, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to see to grown children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 606 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman a situation as seamstress, or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 24 West 31st-st. Best City references.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen, with good reference, at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, FOR a very superior Protestant waitress; thoroughly understands all the dining-room duties, taking charge of silver plate, &c.; has been accustomed to serve in some of the best families in New-York and Brooklyn; no objection to either city or country; has the highest testimonials. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl a situation as waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 11 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; understands her business in every branch. Can come well recommended from her last situation. Can be seen until engaged at No 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has good City references. Call at No. 2 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a small family, by a young woman of good address; highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived seven years. Apply at No. 35 West 17th-st., where she is at present.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as waitress; good City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 64 West Washington place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; will assist with the chamberwork; best City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City references; is capable of fulfilling either of the situations. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

A LITTLE GIRL—WANTS A SITUATION IN a private family, to wait on the table and door, and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY WISHES A SITuation where her services will be an equivalent for her board; is a fine seamstress and dressmaker, and a good housekeeper. Address G. MORE, Godfries' Post-office. Broadway.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, of probity and experience, desires a situation as nurse and general attendant on an invalid of either sex; can act as reader or amanuensis if required; best of reference. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st., New-York.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation in a retail dry-goods store as bookkeeper or assistant, or as clerk in the department of domestic goods; would prefer a Broadway establishment; can refer to a former employer on Broadway. Address M., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

CONVEYANCER, DRAFTSMAN, ENGROSSER, &c.—B. W. KIRKHAM desires an engagement or a seat in an office of large business. Address B. W. KIRKHAM, No. 140 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses and carriages; is also a good waiter; has lived with first-class families in England; has the best of reference for both situations, and is fully competent to fill either. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or a note will be attended to. No objection to the country.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man as coachman or groom; understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; would go to the country; has the best City reference from his last place. Call or address T. C., No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; he understands the care of horses and carriages; also, the care of fast horses; has the best of City reference. Call at, or address N. B., No. 1,166 Broadway, or No. 158 East 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in this City for 17 years, and can be well recommended by them; can wait on table if required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, as he has no further use for him; can recommend him as knowing his business; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 45 East 29th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT DISposing of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, reliable in every respect. Address E. M. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman; the best of City recommendations given. Inquire of S. C. Hickey, No. 122 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH first-class City reference, wants a situation in a private family. Can be seen at No. 258 East 9th-st., or a note addressed at the above No. will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and plain gardener, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation is wanted by a young Englishman; one who thoroughly understands his business as coachman and gardener; is a good groom, and understands thorough management of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the management of young trees, grafting, and greenhouse work; and has a good character. Address for two days, J. C., care of J. D. More, No. 79 Washington-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; will be found civil and obliging; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has three years' reference from his last place. Address M. B. Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPErienced and careful driver, well acquainted with the management of horses, and capable of acting as veterinary surgeon, when required, wants a situation; he has filled the above situation in one family for ten years, and can come well recommended. A note addressed to J. M., Box 2,082 Post-office, will meet prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant man, thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town. Address J. O., at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery, 50 4th-av.

AS GROOM.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WITH four years' first-class reference from his last employer, wants a situation as groom, either in this City or country. A note addressed to E. F., No. 235 East 9th-st., will be promptly attended to, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, English, as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care of horses, and is a thorough groom and good steady driver; can wait on table, and will make himself useful; has the best of City reference; no objection to country. Address W. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable Protestant young man, American, of long experience in the care of horses; is a good, careful driver; is willing and obliging; will make himself useful; is a good milker of cows. Address, for two days, C. W., No. 12 23d-st., near Broadway, Intelligence Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation for a single German, experienced in every branch of the business, particularly landscaping and propagating green-house plants. Wages reasonable. Address P. M., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married Scotchman who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Address A. R., at Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A VERY FIRST-RATE MAN is seeking a situation, as gardener; thorough in his business, and for industry, activity, and integrity, can present unquestionable references. He is allowed to refer to his last employer, Mr. Charles E. Milnor, No. 142 Duane-st., who will cheerfully answer all inquiries.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations, by man and wife; no incumbrance; the man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman; have been many years in this country; can give the best of reference; will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, no family, Protestants; man is a good gardener or farmer; wife is a first-rate cook or dairy woman, or would take charge of any gentleman's place during the Winter; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address X., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man is anxious to make an engagement with a gentleman; he understands the care and management of horses and harness thoroughly; is a splendid driver and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has some five years' reference from his last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as first-class waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly in all its branches; he has lived with the best families in the City and country; he can furnish three years' reference from one family; he is willing and obliging, and neat and clean in his habits. Call or address, for three days, at Gillespie's upholstery store, No. 71½ East 14th-st.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man (Protestant,) wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; fully understands his work; or would go as valet or companion to an invalid gentleman. First class City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 48 West 11th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a smart, active man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can get good City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Corwin's, No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a single man; has the best reference from the first families in the City; has no objection to a boarding-house, or going to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 713 or No. 903 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man lately arrived from the old country; is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference given. Is a Protestant. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young Englishman as waiter; he has lived in first-class families in the City, and has first-class City references. Address, for two days, C. C., No. 2 East 23d-st.

MAN AND WIFE OF RESPECTABILITY, with the highest recommendations, and of good appearance, without family, Protestants, wish situations in a gentleman's family, where confidence is required; man as thorough coachman and groom; wife as first-class waitress or nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; would not object to chamberwork if in a small family; town or country. Address WILLING, Station D, New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

A WAITER.—A FIRST-RATE MAN, WITHOUT incumbrances, is wanted in a strictly private family. Address Mr. PHELPS, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with references, as no other applications will be noticed.

A CLERK.—WANTED A CLERK FOR A SAWmill; wages $10 per week. Apply No. 7 Chatham-square.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—DANS UNE FAMILLE AMÉRIcaine, pour soigner des enfants, une bonne Française, d'un âge moyen, parlant bien sa langue, sachant lire et coudre. Ne s'adresser qu' avec de bonnes références. No. 30 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior out-buildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD and productive New-York or Brooklyn property, two splendid farms, situated in New-Jersey, beautifully located on a river, thirty miles from New-York, by railroad, seven times a day each way, and daily communication by water. The dwellings are large and commodious, large barns, and all other necessary out-buildings; shade and fruit trees in abundance, with good water, and proverbially healthy. One of them consists of 200 acres, and the other 127 acres, in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced. For further particulars, inquire at No. 43 Murray-st. N. B.—No agents need apply.

A FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County, 25 miles from the City, 2½ miles from the Hudson River. Rich soil and well watered; some woodland, and plenty of fruit of all kinds; new two-story house and out-buildings. Apply to Mr. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
NEW LECTURE
BY
JOHN B. GOUGH,
ON THE
"MYSTERIES OF LONDON,"
OR
"LONDON BY NIGHT,"
AT THE
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED CORNET BAND
Will perform Selections of Music from 7 to 8 o'clock, previous to the Lecture.
Tickets of Admission, 25 cents each. Reserved Seats, 50 cents, can be secured at
Babcock's Bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st.;
Rose's Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—$1,200 TO $1,500 WILL purchase the stock, fixtures and good will of an old-established dry goods store, which has paid for several years past, after paying all expenses, a net profit of nearly $2,000 a year. The store is 42 feet deep, has two fine show-windows, and is well fitted up; it is, and has always been, the leading store in the place. The proprietor is obliged to sell in consequence of ill health. Apply to W. DICK, at the store, No. 185 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J., or inquire at No. 360 Bowery, New-York.

$1,000 CASH, WITH ACTIVITY AND personal attention, will secure a partnership that for safety, respectability and profit, has no equal. Association and location the very best. Address B. W. G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS DRINKing and lunch saloon at No. 98 Wall-st., doing a good business. The only reason for selling is that the owner has other business to attend to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THREE COUNTRY SEATS AT NEW ROCHELLE—A few minutes' walk from the dépôt and about 45 minutes' ride from New-York by railroad. The buildings are new villas of stone and brick, with slate roofs, in the best style of tudor gothic, having convenient stables and coach-houses, and situated on handsome lawns overlooking the Long Island Sound, and surrounding country. They are in a select group of ten country seats, all new, and free from any unsightly objects or nuisances in the vicinity. The elevated situation of the hills on which this property is located, renders them highly salubrious, and the contiguity to schools and to churches makes this location desirable for permanent residences. This property will be sold or exchanged on liberal terms, or leased very low to desirable families. Apply at the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st., where photographs of the buildings can be seen.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 11 acres of choice land, ¼ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to the subscriber on the premises. CHAS. H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., elegant mansion, with extensive outbuildings, all new and first class, with 80 acres. Splendid location, high and healthy, suitable for a ladies' seminary, Summer boarding-house or gentleman's residence; three miles from the village. Possession at any time. Address C. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., A WELL-furnished house of ten rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, &c., in every respect suitable for a genteel family; distance, within ten minutes' walk of the ferry landing; rent, $300 to 1st of May, and arrangements might be made for longer occupancy. Apply at No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND—A SMALL, comfortable house, pleasantly located, near the Quarantine or Vanderbilt Landings, at a low rent from now until 1st May next, with a prospect of further arrangement if suited. Address, stating location and terms, H., Box No. 2,145 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Dépôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO LET.—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT YONKERS with garden and stable attached; view of the river to Staten Island; until 1st of May, or longer, if desired; possession immediately. Address Box No. 203 Yonkers Post-office. Rent low.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT BERGEN Point, N. J.—35 minutes from New-York—will be let at a moderate rent, from Nov. 1 to May 1. Apply to H. PARET & BRO., No. 360 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TENEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE IN Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, on easy terms, and at low prices. Investments in this property will pay the purchaser interest at a high rate immediately, with a prospect of large increase in value. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 12 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. The house was put in complete order, painted and papered in May last, and is partly furnished, having new carpets throughout, and a full set of dining and bedroom furniture entirely new. The carpets and furniture will be sold to the tenant, or let with the house. Possession immediately. Apply to T. GARDINER & SON, Nos. 8 and 10 East 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LEASE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 66 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It has all the modern improvements and conveniences, and will be leased at a reasonable price, to a good tenant. Apply to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 82 John-st., up stairs.

TO RENT OR TO LEASE—MALTHOUSE AND 12 lots of land at foot of 49th-st., on Hudson River, with water privileges. The malthouse is said to be the best in the City, and its capacity is about 140,000 bushels. Apply to J. H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 34 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., having all the modern improvements, and in the best order; halls frescoed. Inquire at No. 34 Boorman-place, or No. 23 South-st., of O. H. P. ARCHER.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 98 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., suitable for a genteel family; has all conveniences; rent low till May 1—$200. Inquire on the premises from 10 o'clock until 4, or R. RUSSELL, No. 127 West 26th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., Brooklyn, a full first-class three-story house, with modern improvements and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET LOW.—A NEW TWO-STORY BRICK building, 21 by 50, in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of the 9th-av. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON DeKalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 142 East 19th-st. Part of the furniture for sale, if desired. Apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—NOS. 54 AND 56 Franklin-st., and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway; floors 100 and 200 feet deep, on a corner, and well lighted. Apply at No. 72 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story, English-basement house No. 140 East 30th-st.; it is nicely furnished, and will be rented until the 1st of May, or longer, if required; rent, $75 per month. Inquire of J. T. YOUNG, No. 98 Duane-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET—FOR six or twelve months—the first-class new brown stone house, No. 39 West 31st-st., elegantly furnished. Apply to S. CALDWELL, office of J. S. Caldwell, No. 24 Pine-st., room No. 7.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED HOUSE in Brooklyn, either for a private residence or boarding-house, on the line of the railroad, eligible to all the ferries, cheap to a good tenant. Apply at 290, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st., to a private family only. 12 rooms, with all the improvements, in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—NO. 43 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished, three-story high-stoop; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Rent, $80 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL family, without children, wish to hire a fully furnished house, between the 4th and 6th avs. Rent must be moderate. Address Box No. 3,133 City Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PART OF A PRIVATE DWELLING—Three or four unfurnished rooms, on first or second floor, for a gentleman, his wife and servant; must be in the upper part of the City or on the Hudson, not north of Riverdale. A respectable family having an unexceptionable location, wishing thus to dispose of a part of their room, at about $10 or $12 per month, will address J. B. W., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, stating particulars, when references can be exchanged.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 660 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK MARE, FIFteen hands, six years old, broke to saddle, single or double harness; unsurpassed for gentleness and beauty in this State. To be seen for this week at Mr. DILKS' livery stable, No. 189 Mercer-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.
MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 33 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
73-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 WALL-ST.
Treasury Notes of the various denominations, bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day on every One Hundred Dollars, may be had upon application at the above agency. Certified Checks, Current Banknotes and SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES taken in payment.
WM. G. READ, Government Agent.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. *Deposits made before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.*
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 19½ MONTHS,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1861.

TO THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS, EASTERN DIVISION, OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed to superintend the foreclosure of your mortgage and protect your interests, have seen notices apparently from those interested in the Land Grant Bonds, whose security is only upon the Western Division. We think your security ample, not only for your Bonds, but for a large amount beyond.

The schemes put forth look to the appropriation of a large portion of your security by those who have no lien thereon. Your Committee have, in view of a decree and sale at an early day, perfected such an arrangement as will, they confidently believe, protect you fully and enable the purchasers to bring about, at a proper time, a reunion of the two Divisions of the Road. They invite you to call on either of the undersigned and give your assent to such arrangement.
D. E. WHEELER,
F. A. PALMER,
JOHN BODINE,
DAVID DOWS,
PRENTIS DOW.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest.
JOHN O'BRIEN.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge.
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent, from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the company, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
OCTOBER 22, 1861.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

A LOAN OF $2,500 WANTED IMMEDIately; extra and satisfactory interest will be paid; the best of security will be given; agents need not answer. Address CONTRACTOR, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to N. M. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York City, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

A WIDOWER OF MIDDLE AGE, WITHOUT family, in good circumstances, well educated and highly respectable, wishes to form a matrimonial alliance with a lady of good social position, of undoubted integrity, tolerably good looking, and having some pecuniary means. The latter would remain under her own control. Any lady fulfilling these conditions and replying in sincerity will meet with the most respectful and honorable attention. Address EDWARD ENFIELD, New-York City, Station D, Bible House.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY next.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st., Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, one thousand cases Boots and Shoes, comprising a very attractive assortment of desirable goods, to which the attention of buyers is particularly invited.
Auction sale of Boots and Shoes every Thursday.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. The attention of housekeepers and the trade is called to the above sale of magnificent furniture, and rare marble and bronze works of art, at the residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the house, among which are magnificent rosewood parlor suites, consisting of three full suites in rich brocatel, superb piano-forte, and with elegant parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of every description, having cost three months ago over $12,000. The whole will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Sale will commence with rich glass and silver ware in dining-room; the chamber and parlor furniture is rich carved rosewood; superb mattresses, beddings, carpets, &c. Catalogues at the house.

SHERIFF'S SALE—MILLINERY GOODS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEERS,
Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.,
Will sell at their salesroom on
THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
at 10½ o'clock, the stock of a Millinery Jobbing House, comprising rich velvets, satins, silks and crapes, bonnet ribbons in every style and large variety; fine French and American flowers, velvet ribbons, assorted numbers; rushes, feathers, bonnet frames, &c., &c., all strictly first-class goods, in regular packages, and in perfect order for the trade.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable horses, coupés and Victoria carriages, harness, &c., viz.:

A very beautiful lady's dapple bay saddle horse, long tail, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high, is perfectly gentle, sound and kind, and good in all harness.

Also, a very fine bay horse, 15½ hands high, 9 years old, perfectly sound and kind, and gentle in all harness and under the saddle, and is a beautiful horse for a military officer.

Also, an elegant coupé made by Lawrence, very little used, and in perfect order.

Also, a Victoria carriage, made by Wood Brothers, in perfect order, and one of the finest in the City.

Also, a fine double plated harness, made to order. The above belong to a private establishment, and present a rare opportunity to persons wishing to supply themselves. They can be seen previous to the sale, if desired, on application at our store.

Also, a pair of bay and black horses, aged 7 and 12 years.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:

84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.

108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.

40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company for $200 each.

All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.

The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 25, at same hour and place.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

J. F. DUNCAN & Co., Auctioneers, No. 111 Nassau-st.
GREAT ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES.—The stock of a wholesale dealer will be sold by J. F. DUNCAN & CO., Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock. A good opportunity for any person in want of stoves of any kind. Sale positive; terms cash. By order of
W. H. GRAHAM, Assignee.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office No. 271 Clinton-st. Brooklyn.
BY JULIUS BROWN, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—Positive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, lace curtains, feather beds and bedding, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloths, parlor and large cooking stoves, chinaware, &c., &c., at No. 57 Luqueer-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of Boots and Shoes, comprising all styles of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers. Also a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., seasonable goods for men's, youths' and boys' wear. See *Herald*.

NOTICE.—SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY.—To be sold by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing about eight city lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and markets, commanding a splendid view of the bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George Gefford, Esq., and others; horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes. Apply to DAVID SCOTT, Esq., Auctioneer, Exchange-place, Jersey City.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale consists of azalias, Chinese primroses, variegated yuccas, ixoras, &c., &c., from Mr. Louis Menaud, Albany, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—THE advertiser, having a large press disengaged, would like to contract for printing a newspaper or magazine, or any other work, on very low terms, for cash. Address PRINTER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MUSIC, English and French, also of ornamental work, wishes to make additional engagements to give one or two hours' daily instruction in families or schools. Terms moderate. Best of references. Address Miss E. P., Station E, Post-office.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

GRAND PIANO WANTED—SECOND HAND, in good order, of best City make. Address, stating maker, length of time in use, and price, H., Box No. 2,295 Post-office.

WANTED—THREE SECOND-HAND PIANOS for which the cash will be paid, by E. A. DAGGETT No. 481 Broadway.

SPORTING.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.
GREAT DUCK AND SNIPE SHOOTING AT BARNEGAT AND EGG HARBOR BAYS.
New route *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to Bergen, and thence by stage 10 miles to Toms River, where boats and gunners can always be found.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 3½ P. M., connecting with cars and stages for Deal, Squan and Toms River. Through the same day. Returning, cars leave Bergen at 7 A. M. and Long Branch at 7½ A. M.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SCHOONer yacht, of 160 tons burden, nearly new, and in perfect order; is just coppered, and sails very fast. Good real estate would be taken in payment. Apply to JOHN M. MARTIN, No. 51 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN STEWART'S and Lord & Taylor's, a pair of single temple GOLD SPECTACLES. Any one finding and returning them to Mr. PRATT, at Tiffany & Co.'s, No. 552 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—THE most hopeless cases of deafness, blindness, consumption, bronchitis, catarrh and chronic diseases, speedily cured by Dr. GRAVES, Specialist. Consultation free. No. 609 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the rovisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB SURGET *against* JOHN B. YOUNG, Catherine Van Cleve and Garret Van Cleve, Gersnom Bulkley, James H. Schoonmaker and William Dunning—Summons for Relief.—To the above-named James H. Schoonmaker: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New-York, July 20, 1861.
G. T. STRONG,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 68 Wall-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 27th day of September, 1861.
G. T. STRONG,
o2-law6wW. Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, Administrat's.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next, Dated Aug. 1, 1861.
HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COSMOPOLITAN,
A. C. CROOKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

On MONDAY	Oct. 14	On TUESDAY	Dec. 10
On MONDAY	Nov. 11	On TUESDAY	Jan. 7

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will ply between the Cmpany's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AFRICA will sail 6th November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 34½ Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:55 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip,
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

PERHAM'S GRAND EXCURSION
TO WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND FORTRESS MONROE.
EIGHT DAYS FOR STARTING, VIZ.:
Oct. 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and returning on or before Nov. 15.
Leave New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey on the 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. through train, or on the 12 M. way train.
Fare from New-York to Baltimore and return to New-York, $7 50. From Albany and Troy to Baltimore and return, $9. From Providence $11 50, and from Boston $12 50, to which will be added the fare from Baltimore to Washington, $1 75 each way, and also the fare from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe and back, not to exceed $6.
Tickets for sale in New-York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Astor House, and Lovejoy's Hotel, and at the office of the Stonington Line, foot of Cortlandt-st., and also at the office of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at the foot of Cortlandt-st.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA AND HERRMANN.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 26, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.

OPERA,	HERRMANN,	CONCERT.
OPERA,	HERRMANN,	CONCERT.
OPERA,	HERRMANN,	CONCERT.

The only Matineé until February.
The only Matineé until February.

The entire opera, in four acts, (without abridgements) of
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
in which
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
has achieved such a signal triumph in the (to her) new rôle of Amalia.
MISS HINKLEY, MME. STRAKOSH,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR MANCUSI,
SIGNOR DUBREIUL, SIGNOR BARILI.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Signor MUZIO
Last appearance at a Matinée of
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
prior to his departure for Europe.

PRESTIDIGITATORIAL ENTR'ACTE BY
HERRMANN, HERRMANN,
who will perform some of his most remarkable tricks.
THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANCE SCENE,
BY MME. HERRMANN.

GRAND CONCERT BY
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
And SIGNOR SUSINI.
THE GREAT WILLIAM TELL DUETT,
For Piano-forte and Violin,
BY MADAME HERRMANN
And THEODORE THOMAS.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the departure of several artists for Havana and Europe, and the unavoidable disruption of the present company, this will be
MOST POSITIVELY THE ONLY MATINEE
until the arrival of other artists from Europe and Mexico, towards the middle of January next.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Benefit tickets will be admitted at the Matinée.

ON MONDAY NEXT, OCT. 28,
CLOSE OF THE OPERA UNTIL JANUARY.
SECOND AND LAST BENEFIT OF B. ULLMANN.
GRAND COMBINATION AND GALA NIGHT.
TWO NEW OPERAS AND A GRAND CONCERT.
ITALIAN AND FRENCH OPERA.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
From present appearances, the house of Monday, when the two new Operas will be given for the first and only time, will be the greatest ever attracted by any performance.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE
will be connected with the great body of the Academy of Music, to which the price of admission will be the same as below.
THE AMPHITHEATRE,
however, will be open at the usual charge of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
First and only time of the celebrated Opera of
BETLY,
Music by Donizetti, which will be given in Italian.
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
BRIGNOLI, SUSINI.
First and only night of the new opera comique, in one act, of
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
(Jeannette's Marriage,)
now the rage in Paris, and which will be given in French.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Who has achieved such an unqualified success as prima donna of the genuine Italian opera, will appear for the first time as a French prima donna in the rôle of Jeannette. The other roles by
DUBREUIL,
Mdlle Elena and Mazzini.
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S
GRAND CONCERT,
Assisted by
Mad. STRAKOSCH, Sig. MANCUSI and
THEODORE THOMAS.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
N. B.—Owing to the length of the numerous entertainments, the performance will commence at precisely 8 o'clock, and the
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
To parquet and balcony, $1; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Boxes as usual.
All Benefit tickets will be received at the door, and checks sold to them at the Academy box office, for Monday's gala night, and close of the season.
The sale of seats commences on Thursday.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
TUESDAY next, Oct. 29,
SECOND AND LAST BENEFIT OF B. ULLMAN.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the departure of several artists for Havana and Europe, and the unavoidable disruption of the present Company, next TUESDAY'S performance will be
MOST POSITIVELY THE ONLY ONE
that will be given until the arrival of other artists from Mexico and Europe, towards the middle of January next.
The performance will be exactly the same as those given in New-York the day before, (Monday,) viz.:
BETLY AND JEANNETTE'S MARRIAGE,
The two new operas, which will be given for the first and only time, and
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S CONCERT.
The sale of seats for Brooklyn commences on SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,)
BENEFIT AND FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF
MADAME HERRMANN.
Grand Combination Gala Night.
GRAND CONCERT.
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S
First appearance at the Academy of Music.
MADAME HERRMANN
Will on this occasion make her first appearance as
A PIANIST,
And perform, with M. THEODORE THOMAS,
THE GRAND DUET FROM WILLIAM TELL.
HERRMANN
Will present on this occasion
A MOST MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME,
And introduce
FOUR NEW TRICKS,
Never before performed in America.
The performance will commence with
THE FLYING PHOTOGRAPHS,
When Mr. Herrmann will throw instead of playing cards,
TWO HUNDRED
of Mme. Herrmann's Photographic Likenesses.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, Oct. 24,
Benefit and farewell appearance of
MADAME HERRMANN.
GRAND COMBINATION GALA NIGHT.
A grand Concert, in which
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
Will make her first appearance in Brooklyn this season.
Price of Admission,
FIFTY CENTS. FIFTY CENTS.
No Reserved Seats. No Reserved Seats.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) Oct. 23, the original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
will appear for
THE FIRST TIME
In the character of
SALEM SCUDDER,
In Bourcicault's great spectacular drama,
Illustrative of
AMERICAN CHARACTER,
AMERICAN SCENES,
AMERICAN HOMES,
Entitled
THE OCTOROON,
With the following cast:
Salem Scudder .... MR. J. S. CLARKE
Uncle Pete .... Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr.
George Peyton (his original character) .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Zoe, an Octoroon girl .... Miss Ada Clifton
McCloskey .... Mr. Barton Hill
Mrs. Peyton (her original character) .... Mrs. W. R. Blake
Wah-No-Tee, a Lepan Indian Chief (his original character) .... Mr. Pearson
Dora Sunnyside .... Miss Fanny Brown
Mr. Sunnyside, a Planter .... Mr. Davidge
Paul, a Yellow Boy .... Mrs. G. Stoddart
Judge Lafouche .... Mr. Hinde
Capt. Ratts .... Mr. Styles
Jules Guibelleux .... Miss Ada Munck
Col. Poindexter, Auctioneer .... Mr. Cline
Mrs. Claiborne .... Miss Milton

WALLACK'S,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.
NOTICE.—Doors will open at 7½; to begin at 8 o'clock.
THE
KING OF THE MOUNTAINS
EVERY EVENING.
THE NEW GRAND DRAMA
A GENUINE SUCCESS.
SUPERB MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
CHARMING MUSIC,
RICH AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
STARTLING SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
ARE BLENDED IN A MANNER
AND WITH A SUCCESS
ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE MOST FLATTERING TERMS
BY THE PRESS,
AND WITH NIGHTLY CHEERS AND APPLAUSE
BY THE PUBLIC.
Box book open ten days in advance.

UNCEASING WONDERS,
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.s', New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
AT THE
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 446 BROADWAY,
Open day and evening,
October 21, 22, 23, 24, 1861.
Concerts at 7½ P. M., by Dodworth's Band.
Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
The grand pantomime of the Magic Laurel, the Canterbury Minstrels, Gymnasts, Dancers, Ballad and Operatic Singers, &c., EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE every SATURDAY for ladies, at 2 o'clock.

A FAIR, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, (49th-st., corner of Lexington-av.,) TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st of November.

TWO LIVING WHALES AT JONES' Woods, East River, and 65th-st. Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM!
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1861.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, EVENING at 7½, at each of which that new and powerful Spectacular Drama,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
will be produced. This is one of the finest and most attractive pieces introduced to the New-York public, in acting, scenery, properties, costumes, music, &c., and this arrangement enables
LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES, AND SCHOOLS,
to witness it, and see all the wonderful novelties of the Museum and return home before dark. Ladies and children, whose husbands and fathers are unable to accompany them here, can thus
ENJOY THEIR AMUSEMENTS
alone, as the utmost vigilance is exercised by the management to protect such while in the Museum, and all improper persons of both sexes are carefully excluded. Come then, one and all, and see
THIS MAGNIFICENT DRAMA
and at the same time see the
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS;
Or, RIVER HORSE, from the River Nile in Egypt, the
GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
The most wonderful animal known, the FIRST AND ONLY one ever in America, is to be seen at all hours, with his native Arab keeper. Also, the LIVING ELEPHANT TURTLE, over 1,000 years old, and weighing over 500 pounds; the WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, and near a million other curiosities.
Admission to all 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
and
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON
The
SEVEN SONS,
with all its
BRILLIANT SCENERY,
EXQUISITE MUSIC,
COMIC INCIDENTS,
and
A STAR CAST.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance without extra charge.

SWISS BELL-RINGERS!
SWISS BELL-RINGERS!!
SWISS BELL-RINGERS!!!
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS,
EVERY EVENING.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 13c. Commences at 7½.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Children to Matinée, 10 cents.

INSTITUTE OF ART—NO. 625 BROADWAY—At the request of numerous friends, the splendid life size PORTRAIT OF GEN. ANDERSON, painted by W. H. Powell, for the City, will be exhibited for a few days only, together with the famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Statuary, &c., &c. Open day and evening.
J. W. WARD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.
ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 2¾ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Oct. 20, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Oct. 19, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Monday, Oct. 21, 3:20 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 22, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 12 M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 1 P. M.
Wednes'y, Oct. 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Nov. 2, 7½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before Highland Light.
To and from Eastontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.
SUNDAY BOAT FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The LONG BRANCH will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. same day.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING BY RAILroad with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c.—the fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, OCT. 1 steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

SOUTHERN NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th, editorially contratulates its readers on the success of HOLLINS' flotilla on the Mississippi, and particularly the exploit of the Manassas. It urges the Southern people to be prepared to drive the Northern invaders from their ports and coasts at every sacrifice and exertion.

A law of the Confederate States rewards the owners of private armed vessels, in Confederate hands, 20 per cent. of the value of any United States public vessel and armament which they may destroy.

Another law gives $20 bounty for each prisoner captured on board such vessel.

The *Picayune* also says two National vessels were to be seen at the Passes at last accounts, supposed to be the *Richmond* and *Vincennes*. The *Niagara* went eastward before the attack of Saturday.

The *Richmond* and *Vincennes* are afloat, but the other sloop is not visible. It is inferred that she was sunk. The damaged one is believed to be the *Preble*.

The lumber landed at the head of the Passes was not burnt.

The Memphis *Appeal* learns that S. B. BUCKNER has been appointed a Major-General.

The Galveston *News* says hundreds of companies, mostly cavalry, are tendering their services to Gen. HERBERT for the defence of Galveston.

Telegraphic communication between New-Orleans and Berwick Bay has been completed.

A telegram from Berwick says the Yankees captured, on Saturday last, the schooner *Sea Valla*, with a cargo valued at $20,000.

The Mobile *Tribune*, of the 11th, speaking of the Santa Rosas affair, says the *coup* was made at considerable loss on our side, but, doubtless, the Federal loss much exceeded ours.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 21.

We have had an opportunity of conversing with several persons just arrived from the interior of the Southern States, some of whom left rather than take the oath of allegiance to the new Confederacy; and others, because their business was broken up by reason of their still adhering to the old faith and their ancient allegiance.

One of these parties left Richmond, where he had been since February, on Thursday morning last, and spent Friday in Norfolk. He informed us that there was still a fierce enthusiasm seeming to pervade the Secessionists throughout the South, women and children, as well as men; that they have a complete confidence in their ability to maintain their position; *that there were, to his personal knowledge, many Union men in Richmond, and in Norfolk especially*; that the counties of Eastern Virginia, as well as the towns, were swarming with soldiers; that almost every man wore uniform, and was attached to some military organization; that the troops were, in many cases, ragged, and in very few cases uniformed; that their clothes were of homespun, dyed with the walnut bark, or some similar substance, to secure something like uniformity of color among those of the same company; that they were very badly off for shoes, had very bad blankets, still fewer tents, and were well armed only in certain places, as at Manassas, and in parts of Tennessee, having brought each man his squirrel-gun or fowling-piece, with such fixtures as he could provide at home.

He also said that certain medicines were very scarce, and some it was impossible to obtain. Calomel was worth fifty cents an ounce, and hardly any to be had in Richmond. Quinine, there was none to be had at any drug-store there on Wednesday. Ipecacuanha and iodide of potassium, and opium particularly, were almost unattainnble. He found some opium at Norfolk, but neither of the others.

The Tredegar Iron Works were said to be turning out one large gun a day. The armories were busy, and as guns were much needed, as fast as they could be manufactured, they were sent to their troops. In Richmond, there was not much disorderly behavior in the streets, and no drunkeness, that he saw, among the soldiers. *Among the operatives and mechanics especially the Union feeling was strong*: but no one could dare to give expression to it. The Union men, however, knew each other, and were objects of suspicion to those who ruled and those who upheld them. The knowledge that a man still adhered to the Union was sufficient to deprive him of employment, and take away custom from his store. Many Union men who could get away had left, but the great mass, of course, could not get off, and they were waiting, in hope, the arrival of the Federal armies to release them from the oppression which was exercised over them.

The Union men would undoubtedly join the United States flag as soon as it could be displayed among them. Thousands would flock to it who now were silenced, and who were actually now forced to bear arms against it. What was the relative actual strength of the parties there, it was impossible to say. No test could be had—no election held under present circumstances in these States would afford any evidence, even if it were possible to run a Union candidate. None such could show himself, nor would it be safe for any voter to vote for such. The Disunionists well know this, as well as the fact that there are thousands of Union men, and their fear of allowing the Union men to find out their own strength, causes them to forbid and crush out any attempt at a demonstration.

The Secessionists, were, in many places in the interior, beginning to be entirely sick of this state of affairs. Coffee, fifty cents a pound—hardly any hotel now gave coffee—some had tea—that, too, was high. Bacon, twenty-five cents a pound. Salt, eight dollars a sack. Flour, eight and nine dollars a barrel.

In North Carolina, where one of the parties with whom we conversed had been staying some months, wheat was worth in a country store, about eighty-five to ninety cents a bushel, and the storekeeper told a farmer, in his hearing, that shortly it would be a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. Gold and silver never seen. Bank notes of the different States, and "Confederate" money, of the denomination of five dollars and upward—all change consisted of "shinplasters" and corporation promises to pay *five and ten cents* (when $5 was presented) in Virginia money.

In the western and mountainous region of North Carolina, and especially in East Tennessee, Union men dared still to gather together and speak out, except in those points which were closely occupied by JEFF. DAVIS' "minions."

In Northern Alabama, too, about Huntsville, and in Northeastern Mississippi, *as well as among the largest planters* along the river, the Union feeling was rife and strong, and he had heard one man say at a "gathering," that "if he could only see the old Stars and Stripes he would cry for joy."

One account gave 13,000 men in and around Norfolk, and 110,000 at and about Manassas. Another account stated that the Quartermaster at Norfolk served out 35,000 rations daily. It was quite impossible to know anything exactly of position or number. The Confederates did not allow the newspapers to publish anything. The movements on our side were known *almost immediately* at Richmond—how, unless through secret traitors and spies in Government offices, he could not tell—and a perfect confidence was felt that they had secured and would maintain their independence. The fleet now assembling at Hampton Roads gave great uneasiness to the Secessionists, and they are alarmed and perplexed. Such are the main points of the statement, which seem to us very fair and candid, and reliable as coming from men who had neither interest nor wish to state other than facts.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Col. JUSTIN DIMICK, who is on his way from Fortress Monroe to take command of Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, which has been fixed upon as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Artillery, and brevet Colonel in the army. He has been in the service upwards of forty-two years, having first entered in July, 1819, after graduating as West Point, as Second Lieutenant in the Light Artillery. During the Mexican war he was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, and has always been a great favorite with the men under his command. The rebel prisoners are fortunate in having such an officer detailed to take care of them.

Dr. C. H. CRANE, for some time past examining surgeon of recruits at the medical purveying depôt in Grand-street, has been appointed Medical Director, and assigned to Gen. SHERMAN'S Division. Dr. CRANE entered the service as Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant on the 2d of February, 1848, and was recently appointed full Surgeon, with the rank of Major. He is a native of Rhode Island, but was appointed from Massachusetts, and has seen a good deal of service on the frontiers.

The United States steamer *Bienville* was put into commission yesterday, but will not muster her crew until to-day. Her officers are:

Commander, C. STEEDMAN; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, A. E. K. Benham; Acting Masters, William H. Churchell, C. G. Loring and F. Smith; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. T. Coates; Acting Assistant Paymaster, William W. Goodwin; Acting First Assistant Engineer, William F. Wright; Second Assistant Engineer, H. Hill; Third Assistants, William Vandeberg and J. Day; Acting Gunner, J. Smith; Acting Master's Mates, W. W. Brantt, C. V. Kelly and W. H. Sheffield.

The *Bienville* carries eight broadside guns, and two pivot guns—one fore and the other aft—and also a guard of marines.

The bark *Amanda* was also put into commission yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, N. GOODWIN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, R. J. Hoffner; Acting Masters, J. G. Jones and S. Howard; Master's Mates, G. C. Campbell, S. Ledyard and J. Blake.

The steamer *Vixen*, formerly belonging to the revenue service, has been overhauled and fitted up, and is now receiving her stores. She had steam up yesterday, trying her engines.

The United States steamers *Isaac Smith*, *Shawsheen*, (late the *Young America*,) *Ellen* and *Whitehall*, have left, under sealed orders.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been raised in honor of Col. ELLSWORTH, arrived at the foot of Fourteenth-street shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. On the 8th of August last, the men that were already enlisted went into encampment at Camp Rathbone, Albany, and remained there, making accession to their ranks, till their departure for this City. At the time of the organization of this regiment, it was designed to select men from all parts of the State, which has been fully carried out, this City even not neglecting to send her full complement of men. Before the regiment left Albany, on Monday, it was presented with a handsome flag by the wife of Hon. ERASTUS CORNING. After the ceremonies, which were of a most interesting nature, the corps marched through the streets, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

After some little delay the regiment landed and marched down Fourteenth-street to Broadway, and from thence to the Park Barracks, where the men partook of dinner. On the line of march it was observed that the men were fine, stout-built, athletic-looking fellows, none of whom are over 30 years of age. There were not many people out to welcome them, but those that did see them were much struck with their physical appearance.

Accompanying the regiment is a band of twenty-four pieces, a drum corps of twenty, and five fifers. The numerical strength of the regiment, rank and file, is 1,060. One noticeable feature in this regiment is that the whole of the men belonging to it are unmarried. The uniform of the men is the same as that worn in the regular army, with the exception of a stout leather gaiter; but the Zouave corps attached to the regiment is dressed in dark blue, with red facings. The regiment was quartered in the Park Barracks last night, but at an early hour, to-day, will leave, by way of New-Jersey, for Washington. At present the men are armed with smooth-bore muskets, which before their departure, will be exchanged for the Minié rifle. Indeed the non-arrival of those weapons prevented their leaving, as was the intention last night. The Commandant of the regiment, Col. STRYKER, has already seen service, having been Adjutant in Ellsworth Zouaves. The Captains of Companies B, C and D were also officers in Ellsworth's Zouaves. Lieut. BURDICK, of Company D, is the tallest man in the regiment, being six feet seven inches in heighth. Accompanying the regiment to this City is a number of gentlemen, among whom are Mr. HUGH HASTINGS, of the *Knickerbocker*, and Mr. J. C. CUYLER, of the *Morning Express*, of Albany. The following is a list of the officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel, S. W. STRYKER; Lieutenant-Colonel, James C. Rice; Major, James McKown; Adjutant, E. B. Knox; Quartermaster, Frederick R. Munday; Surgeon, Dr. Frothingham; Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Bissel; Chaplain, Rev. Loomis H. Pease.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—Geo. B. Henderson, Sergeant-Major; Henry C. Howlett, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Edwin Frothingham, Hospital Steward.

LINE OFFICERS—Captains—Co. A, E. B. Chapin, of Buffalo; Co. B, Lucius S. Lurrabee, of Chicago, one of the original Zouaves; Co. C, Wm. H. Revere, Jr., of New-York, originally one of the Chicago Zouaves; Co. D, Freeman Conner, of New-Hampshire, a Chicago Zouave; Co. E, Michael McN. Walsh, of New-Paltz; Co. F, Campbell Allen, of Albany; Co. G, Wm. Vanderlip, of Albany; Co. H, Capt. Dantes, a Chicago Zouave; Co. I, A. W. Shafer; Co. K, Wm. H. Miller.

Two members of the regiment, on their arrival in this City, were attacked with the dysentery, and were at once removed to the New-York Hospital.

FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Reliable information has reached here that J. R. and J. D. FLANDERS, editors and proprietors of the *Franklin County Gazette*, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal, and will be taken through here in the night train on their way to Fort Lafayette.

FORT WARREN TO BE GARRISONED.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A battalion of four companies is to be enlisted to garrison Fort Warren. Col. DIMICK, a veteran artillery officer, is expected to take command.

CITY POLITICS.

The Conference Convention at the Everett House.

AN EXCITING SESSION—EXPULSION OF THE PEOPLE'S UNION COMMITTEE.

The Convention met at the Everett House on Monday evening, according to adjournment. Delegates were present from the People's Union Party, the Fifth-avenue Party, the Tax-payers Party, and the German Union League. Each of these parties was represented by seven delegates. The Convention was presided over by JAMES W. BEEKMAN. The first business of importance was to ascertain what Committees were delegated with full power to act for their organizations. All, excepting the People's Union Committee, represented that their organizations would be bound by the action of the consolidated Committees. The People's Union Committee informed the Convention that they were instructed to report to their General Committee, and although they believed that their action would be indorsed, still the General Committee had reserved the right to repudiate their action, if they deemed that course advisable. This statement produced a lengthy discussion, during which Messrs. PIERREPONT, SWAN and WITTHAUS, of the Fifth-avenue Party, persisted that the People's Union Committee should not be allowed to vote, while Messrs. BEEKMAN and WESENDONK, of the German Committee, and several other members of the Convention, were equally clamorous in urging that the People's Union Committee should be recognized. A vote was finally taken, and all the Committees voted for their expulsion, with the exception of the German Union League. The People's Union Committee then withdrew from the room.

Mr. WESENDONK, of the German Committee, then stated that, in consequence of such proceedings on the part of the Conference, himself and colleagues would also retire from the room.

A delegate from the Fifth-avenue Committee submitted a resolution to the effect that the People's Union Committee be allowed to take part in the proceedings, and that the votes of four delegations should decide upon the nominations. This was acquiesced in by the Convention and Mr. WESENDONK empowered to invite the rejected committee to return to the room. Immediately after the expulsion of the People's Union Committee, they retired to an adjoining room, and engaged in conversation concerning the treatment they had received, and came to the conclusion that the whole affair was instituted for the purpose of advancing the interests of Mayor WOOD, and that the three opposing committees were entirely under his influence. The Committee was about preparing a protest when Mr. WESENDONK entered and tendered the invitation to them to return. The Committee accepted the invitation, and took their seats again with the other committees. Those of the German Committee who had retired, also returned to the room.

An informal ballot was then taken which resulted favorably for the nomination of ORISON BLUNT, for Supervisor; JOSEPH HOXIE, for County Clerk; and L. NAUMANN and Dr. SCHIRMER for Coroners. These nominations were subseqnently confirmed by regular ballot.

Without transacting any further business, the Convention adjourned at 1 o'clock, to meet at the same place this evening, at 7½ P. M.

COUNTY AND SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS LAST EVENING.

The Conference Committees of the People's Union, Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas, Tax-payers and German League Parties met again at the Everett House last evening. The tone of the meeting was exceedingly moderate, and the infuriated element, which so conspicuously characterized its proceedings the night previous, was happily subdued to something like unanimity of feeling and action. The speeches made were few and brief, and it was evidently the intention of all the members present to expedite business from the very commencement. The Conference adjourned at 10 o'clock, after having united upon the following nominations, and will meet again in the same place next Thursday evening.

For Sheriff—Fred. L. Vulte.
For District-Attorney—A. R. Lawrence.
For Coroners—Geo. W. Matsell, Dr. J. W. Ranney.

SENATORIAL.

Fourth District—F. R. Tillou.
Fifth District—J. W. Chanler.
Sixth District—B. F. Manierre.
Seventh District—John J. Phelps.

National Union Nominating Convention.

The above Committee met at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening, Mr. ACKER in the Chair.

There appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the object of the meeting, but it was decided that the Convention was to be composed of three delegates from each Ward to nominate candidates for the vacant judgeships and other county officers.

Delegates from several Wards stated that they did not understand the call for the meeting in that light, and also stated that many Wards would not be represented on account of the misunderstanding.

Some debate ensued on this point, when it was finally decided to call the Wards and ascertain what Wards were represented.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed for that purpose, who reported that the Seventeenth Ward only was not represented.

The report of Committee on Credentials was accepted.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was voted down.

A motion was made to go into nominations, which was amended that this Convention indorse the ticket nominated by the Cooper Institute Convention, of which Dr. AUSTIN is Chairman.

A great deal of confusion then ensued on this subject, great objections being made to this wholesale course of nominating.

A motion was carried to go into nomination for Sheriff.

J. W. Brown, F. L. Vulte, Wm. M. Tweed, and James Lynch, were mentioned for the office.

Mr. J. W. BROWN was unanimously nominated for Sheriff.

On the motion to nominate a County Clerk, H. W. Genet, Joseph Hoxie, and Lemuel Bangs, were mentioned.

Amid a great deal of confusion, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made, which was lost.

Two ballots were then taken for County Clerk, without any definite result.

During all this time the greatest confusion prevailed, and the scene was utterly indescribable.

Finally, after a number of motions to adjourn *sine die*, the Convention adjourned to meet on Friday night.

The People's Union Nominating Convention.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Convention of Delegates, under the above name, met at 8 o'clock, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, WM. TUCKER, Esq., in the Chair, and Messrs. ROBERT BEATTY and WM. C. CONNER acting Secretaries.

After the reading of the minutes and the list of candidates for County officers heretofore presented by the organization and published in this paper, a statement of the proceedings of the Conference Committee appointed to consult with the similar Committees of other Union organizations since the last assembling of the Convention was made, and a general debate arose in which Mr. OLIVER, at some length, stated the views that had actuated the Committee and the plan it deemed best for the success of the People's ticket. He referred particularly to the action had at the General Conference held at the Everett House, on Monday night, and spoke cordially of the efforts of the German Delegation to aid in preparing a ticket on which Republicans and Democrats alike, should be fairly and honestly represented. He adhered, however, warmly to the nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE for District-Attorney, and while he sustained the whole ticket, would say that, if Mr. LAWRENCE only was to be sacrificed, he should denounce the arrangement. He closed by moving that the whole County ticket reported by the Committee of Conference should be ratified.

Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON offered to amend the resolution by excepting the District-Attorney and leaving that exception with the Committee for future action. He would not say with full power.

Mr. WILLIAM TUCKER, the Chairman, warmly and eloquently advocated Mr. OLIVER'S motion. The ticket, as a whole, was the best ever offered in the City, and he would rather see it all sunk than accept unworthy alterations. He would spend no more time or money to aid in unnecessary exchange of names.

Mr. OLIVER did not, for various reasons, favor the German candidate for District-Attorney, JAMES M. SMITH, although he had no objections to giving the Germans a fair show, and even would support one of themselves for the office, could they bring forward the proper, competent men.

The debate continued with some warmth, Messrs. MARBURY, BROWN, HUTCHINGS, CHILDS, and others, taking part. Mr. TAYLOR vehemently insisted upon the maintenance of the nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE, whose rejection he said would be the first fatal step in the drama of the ruin of the organization.

Mr. DUGANNE would like to see the Convention revert to its original nominations as stated before any changes were made. He thought that the real first step in the drama of ruin had already been taken in the proposed nomination of bad men, and he advocated an immediate and emphatic return to the first principles of a true and unpartisan Union movement.

Messrs. HUTCHINGS and BROWN both made appeals in the same sense, the former however sustaining Mr. WILLIAMSON'S amendment. Mr. STILLWELL also sustained it and repelled the idea of Mr. OLIVER that concessions were to be made to the Republican or any other particular party for any other purpose, if for any whatever, than the success of a true, disinterested Union ticket.

Mr. WILLIAMSON'S amendment was finally carried, with 25 ayes to 14 noes; whereupon the whole resolution, as amended, passed, with scarcely a dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr. DUGANNE, who warmly and ably sustained the proposition, the following Senatorial ticket, as reported by the Conference Committee, was then ratified, viz: Messrs. FRANCIS R. TILLOU, J. W. CHANLER, B. F. MANIERRE, JOHN J. PHELPS.

After an announcement by Mr. OLIVER that the Committee on Ratification would meet to-morrow evening at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, the Convention, at 11½ o'clock, adjourned, to reassemble at the Cooper Institute at 8 P. M. on Friday next.

The Republican Second Assembly Nominations.

The Second District Republican Assembly Convention met last night, and nominated JAMES DONOHUE

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON STREET OPENING.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

This Committee held a meeting yesterday. Mr. William H. Arthur, stationer, corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, was the first witness examined. He stated that his books would show the amount of stationery furnished by him to the Commissioners; the accounts were kept in various books comprising the ledger, journal, &c., and it would be necessary to look over them all in order to get a complete list of the items; the dates extend back about one year; he had never made an application to the Commissioners to furnish them with stationery as it was not usual to send in proposals, but it was usually intimated by the Corporation Counsel where supplies could be obtained; he did not know why this course was taken by the Corporation Counsel, but he knew the Comissioners generally met at the office of the Counsel, and it was there decided upon the matter of stationery, posters, &c., and if a Commissioner had a friend whom he wished to patronize, it was made known at that time; the stipulation usually made by the Commissioners was that the supplies should be furnished at the same rates as those exacted from private individuals; the character of the stationery was the same as that furnished to merchants, such as engrossing paper, minute books, ink-stands, pencils, blotting paper, pen-holders, and other small articles; he never furnished gold pens, unless upon a written order from the Commissioners; in one or two instances gold pens had been furnished; a clerk was furnished now and then with a pen-knife, but no charge was made for the same; he usually furnished all the items in the bill rendered, for which he received a draft on the Comptroller.

The witness was instructed to appear again at the next meeting, and produce the books showing the items of stationery furnished the Commissions for widening Worth-street and Albany-street, and for opening Ninety-sixth-street.

Samuel Jones, lawyer, testified that his office was at No. 106 Broadway; he has the use of the whole floor; John B. Haskin and Edward P. Tappan in connection with himself engaged the rooms together; his commission was for opening One Hundred and Ninety-sixth-street; had served on other commissions, and had acted in the capacity of clerk for the Fourth-avenue commission, and received his appointment some seven or eight years ago; the commission appointed for opening Ninety-sixth-street, met at the corner of Duane-street and Broadway, but he did not know the rent paid by the Commissioners; did not know by whom he was appointed Commissioner, but supposed that he received his appointment from the Court; the rooms at No. 106 Broadway were hired by the Commissioners of Edward D. Greene; a partition formerly divided the rooms; he hired the whole floor at that time, and let out two back rooms, one of them being divided by a partition, and, with the consent of the Commissioners, he made arrangements with Mr. James to let a back room; the Commission was in existence about sixty days; he thought the rent was $37; he thought the stationery for that commission was purchased from Latimer & Bro.; Mr. Tweed did not serve on that Commission with him; John C. Angel served with him; the Clerk was Charles Anderson, who was appointed by the Commissioners; the Commissioners appointed their own Surveyor; the Commission did not appoint the posters; his Commission met that day, but the session did not continue above an hour.

These were the only two witnesses examined yesterday, and the Committee adjourned till Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

THE CHARTER CONVENTION.

NO PROGRESS MADE.

At twenty minutes past 4, the Charter Convention had a bare quorum, and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was proceeded with. The various Standing Committees were called upon, but the unanimous response was "progress reported." The Committee on Absentees made a similar report. The counsel to the Corporation, in a very brief note, called attention to a communication which he had transmitted to the Board of Councilmen on the 1st inst., (but without specifying its tenor.) Referred. Communications from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Sanitary Committee and other official and unofficial bodies were appropriately referred.

Mr. FROMENT offered a resolution that when the Board adjourns it adjourn to meet on Friday next, and meet thereafter daily until the amendments be passed. Also, that the seats of all members be declared to be vacant who shall have been absent three consecutive meetings without a reasonable excuse, and that the Committee on Permanent Organization report the names of suitable persons to fill the vacancies.

In the same connection he offered a resolution, which he desired to lay on the table until the next meeting, declaring the Convention adjourned *sine die*, and asking the Legislature to continue their sessions during the next year.

Mr. TUCKER was satisfied that nothing could now be accomplished even if they were to meet daily, and he thought the best thing to be done was to adjourn now *sine die*. He was opposed to sitting again, as he thought no good could arise. As for declaring seats vacant, that was simply ridiculous, as that required 16 votes, and now-a-days it was as much could be done to get a bare quorum of 13. He therefore moved to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. PURDY said if that was the case, vacancies had already been filled illegally, and on consulting the law, such was found to be the case. Mr. P. was opposed to adjourning *sine die* without another effort.

Mr. TUCKER'S motion was lost, and the resolutions offered by Mr. FROMENT were adopted.

Mr. ALLEN moved to adjourn until Nov. 5, and then proceed and complete a charter, and submit it to the Legislature, but it did not pass.

The Board then adjourned until Friday at 3 P. M.

The Slaver Buckeye—Progress of the Examination.

The examination of the case of ERASTUS H BOOTH, charged with being captain of the slaver *Buckeye*, which landed a cargo of negroes in Cuba about a year ago, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner OSBORNE.

Sidney S. Norton, foreign entry clerk in the Customhouse, testified that the bond at the time of the sailing of the *Buckeye* from this port, in May, 1860, was signed by Capt. Booth, Mr. Baker, and W. C. Williams. The bark was claimed to be owned by James G. Baker, and Capt. Booth swore that he was her master.

Henry Ford, one of the crew of the *Buckeye*, testified that Capt. Booth acted as master of the vessel nearly up to the time the negroes were taken aboard on the Coast of Africa; before the negroes were taken aboard, a Spaniard named Don Pedro came on board and mustered the crew, whom he informed that he was going to take a cargo of slaves to Cuba, and asked how much they would ask for the voyage; they replied $1,000 apiece; he said he could not give that, but finally agreed to give them $900 each on the arrival of the vessel at Cuba; he told the crew that he was master of the vessel from that time; Capt. Booth was on board during the embarkation of the negroes, and went to Cuba in the vessel, but took no part in the management of the vessel.

The examination was adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

The examination in the case of J. A. MACHADO, charged with fitting out the slaver *Mary Francis*, which was to have been resumed yesterday, was postponed to a future day, to be agreed upon hereafter.

Methodists Local Preachers' Convention.

This Convention closed their labors shortly after midnight on Monday. The business session was concluded yesterday morning in the Greene-street M. E. Church.

After considerable discussion, it was determined to hold the next annual meeting in Newark, N. J. The resolutions in favor of sustaining the Government were taken up, and an exciting discussion ensued. The President decided that, as the resolutions had not been presented to the Association through a Committee, they could not be acted upon. An appeal was made from the decision of the Chair, and the vote ratified the decision of the Chair. The matter was opened again, and debated till near midnight. Mr. COOK, of Baltimore, regretted the introduction of the resolutions, because nobody doubted the loyalty of the Northern delegates, and the Baltimore delegates, who knew the circumstances in which they were placed, did not desire to introduce this matter into the Convention. They (of Baltimore) were loyal to the Government when it cost something to be loyal. The Convention adjourned without taking action upon the resolutions.

The Summerside and Charlottetown Telegraph Line.

To the New-York Associated Press:

SUMMERSIDE, Prince Edward's Island, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

This is the first message transmitted over the Summerside and Charlottetown line of the Gulf Telegraph Company, incorporated by an act of the Colonial Legislature. J. H. D.

The Late Thomas Wildey.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

The funeral of THOMAS WILDEY, the founder of Odd Fellowship, took place this morning. There was a very large turnout, including delegations of the Order from various sections of the country. A number of military officers were in the procession, and also several bands stationed here.

Burning of Perkins' Mills.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

A fire occurred this morning at Perkins' Mills, near Schuylkill, in Manayunk. The main building was saved. A large quantity of wool in the dyeing house was destroyed. All are insured. The fire will somewhat cripple the operations in the manufacture of army cloth. Preparations are, however, already making for their rebuilding.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Oct. 21.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Boston *via* Halifax, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, bound to Queenstown and Liverpool.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	65,058,700
Specie	7,093,000
Due from other Banks	8,432,500
Due to other Banks	7,896,700
Deposits	25,541,000
Circulation	6,558,700

[Advertisement.]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions will soon cover the bodies of those brave men who are fighting their country's battles. Night air, bad food, and drenching rains will make sad havoc with the strongest, therefore let every man supply himself with HOLLOWAY'S Ointment; it is a certain cure for every kind of skin disease.

[Advertisement.]

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY.—The most celebrated "beauty" of the present season is KNOX'S new hat for gents, which all the fashionables are wearing. It is procured at the well-known No. 212 Broadway, and is at once comfortable, becoming, aristocratic, and reasonably cheap. Look at it.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 22—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Miss A. Swiney, Miss Mary Couglan, Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Leese and 3 children, Mr. Denwith and lady, Edward T. Magansan and lady, S. N. Burrill, lady and servant, R. Rhodes and lady, Wm. Mann, 2 children and nurse, Rev. J. H. Morrison and son, Rev. Wm. Wiseman, Messrs. H. Moore, R. D. Annaille, Jas. Dakin, C. W. Lewis, Mr. Donovan, Albert H. Nieslay, A. P. J. Powell, James Burke, Daniel D. Buchanan, John H. Stevenson, Theodosius Bartow, Edward Bartow, R. McMorrine, W. W. Crittenden, Robert S. Locke, Wm. Hignett, Wm. Hastings.

In bark Pallas, from Balize, Hond.—Hiram Shipman, J. Osborn, Mr. Preeland, Mr. Richter, Mrs. Gordon, R. Walker, Jr., Frank Parker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets.... 5 10 | Moon rises... 8 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 13 | Gov. Island.11 02 | Hell Gate....12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.
Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia.
Barks Mendi, Smith, Lisbon, Yates & Porterfield; Crested Wave, (Br.,) Dobson, Queenstown or Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Mary Lee, Morteau, Aspinwall, Lawrence, Giles & Co; Minnehaha, McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox; M. R. Lindsay, Miller, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Express, Frost, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.
Barks Collooney, (Br.,) Creary, Cork, for orders, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Trojan, Babbidge, Londonderry, Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Brigs Mischief, (Br.,) Oliphant, Tampico, Echeverrie & Co.; Solitario, (Span.,) Bosch, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallis & Co.
Schooners Dart, Palmer, Stamford; Lion, Furbish, Boston, W. L. Brown & Co.; Sanwa, Whittemore, Crab Island, F. Talbot & Co.; Open Sea, Babbidge, Naguabo, P. R., Smith, Jones & Co.; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Havana, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Tariff, Provosi, Stamford, master; Lath Rich, Nickerson, Havana, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Ann Giberson, Page, Tom's River; Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Oporto, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Phelan, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Ocean Bride, Swan, Harbor Grace, Gardner, Bruce & McAuliff.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 9, at 1:15 P. M., and Queenstown 10th, at 4:15 P. M., with mdse., 42 cabin and 205 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

H. B. M. gunboat Racer, Lyons, commander, from Halifax Oct. 14. The R. mounts 11 guns, and has a crew of 130 men.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J & N. Briggs.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with lumber to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Byaner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Henrietta, (of Robbinstown,) Trecartin, London and the Downs Sept. 15, in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co. Sept. 28, lat. 49 40, lon. 17 7, fell in with Br. ship or bark Prince Arthur, of Liverpool, abandoned and water-logged, bulwarks gone, forward house washed away, and the decks breaking up, the sea washing over her; was lumber laden, rudder gone, also main and mizzentopmast at the cap, the three lower masts standing, also the fore and main-yard and foretopsail-yard; a part of the mainsail and foretopsail blowing in rags; blowing a gale at the time, could not board her; from appearances, she had only been abandoned a few ds., and no doubt she would soon break up.

Ship Columbia, (packet,) Bryant, Liverpool Sept. 17, with mdse. and 113 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Sept. —, lat. 49 60, lon. 17 10, passed a bark abandoned; boats gone and main and mizzentopmasts over the side; it coming on dark did not learn her name. Sept. 30, lat. 44 10, lon. 49, spoke Br. ship Theodore, from Portsmouth for Quebec, leaking and short of provisions; supplied her with provisions; she was 42 ds. out. Oct. 18, lat. 42 10, lon. 65, was in co. with ship Saranac, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship Sea King, (of Boston,) Barker, Calcutta June 8, Sand Heads June 17; passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 28, St. Helena Sept. 12, with mdse. to master. Sept. 12, in sight of Cape of Good Hope, spoke Br. bark Falcon, from Cape Town for Honduras, 13 ds. out.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Bryer, Liverpool Sept. 23, with mdse. and 22 passengers to Thomas Richardson. Sld. in co. with ship Benj. Adams, for New-York. Oct. 20, was in co. with ship Saranac, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Ship Wellington, Shoppy, Genoa 50 ds., and Gibraltar Sept. 18, in ballast, to J. & M. Smith & Co. 9th inst., lat. 37, lon. 51 20, experienced a heavy gale from S. W.; split sails, &c.

Ship Alamon, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stewart, London Sept. 5, and the Downs 10th, in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Compromise, Caulkins, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 21 passengers to Zerega & Co. Had westerly winds east of the Banks.

Ship Mattapan, (of Boston,) Watts, Glasgow and Greenock 35 ds., with coal to master. Experienced heavy westerly gales: lost two suits of sails.

Ship Lucinda, (of Bath,) Smith, London 41 ds., via Boston 36 hours, in ballast, to H. Renner.

Ship Ernest Morritz Arndt, (Brem.,) Haslop, Bremen 38 ds., in ballast, and 118 passengers to Caesar & Paull.

Ship Jennie Beals, Crocker, Boston 6 ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess. Will load for Europe.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London 35 ds., in ballast, to Thomas Dunham.

Ship China, (Br.,) Sennerton, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., in ballast, to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Spencer, Liverpool Sept. 12, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Sir Geo. F. Seymour, (Br., of Bermuda,) Watlington, Hamilton, Bermuda, 4 ds., in ballast, to Tynes & Smith. The Br. brig Standard, hence, arr. 16th. The brigs Peerless, Princess Royal, Penguin and T. M. Mayhew, (all Br.,) from New-York, arr. at St. George's 16th. The Danish bark Triton, Bank, from St. Croix, with a cargo of sugar and rum, bound to Denmark, put into St. George's on the 9th inst., in distress, having lost foremast, and was leaking; had 3 feet of water in the hold.

Bark Reindeer, (of Philadelphia,) Coutts, Rio Janeiro Sept. 12, via Pernambuco Sept. 30. Sld. in co. from Rio with Talisman, Baldwin, for Baltimore, and brig Breeze, Outerbridge, for Philadelphia. Vessels left at Rio before reported.

Bark Doretta, (Brem.,) Gustavus, Bremen Sept. 11, with mdse. and 210 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhue.

Bark H. T. Venner, (of Yarmouth,) York, Dublin 44 ds., in ballast, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Pallas, (Br., of Balize, Hond.,) Biddle, Balize, Hond., 18 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Josiah Jex.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Oldg.,) Schiveichel, Bremen 41 ds., in ballast, to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Grange, (Br., of Sunderland,) Cleasley, Liverpool 43 ds., in ballast, to E. K. Alburtis. Experienced heavy westerly gales, and in lon. 35, during a heavy gale, was struck by a sea, which stove bulwarks, rail, galley, boat, and done other damage.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Dorchester, N. B., with fish and stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Boreas, (Br.,) McCronan, Providence 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Brig S. G. Adams, Drisco, Lincolnville 3 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Xiphias, (of St. John, N. B.,) Daniels, Hillsboro, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Lorana, Wade, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Trask & Dearborn—to load for Aspinwall.

Brig Vesta, (Br., of Pictou,) Waters, Providence 24 hours, in ballast, to McCall & Frith.

Schr. M. H. Banks, Banks, Bath, with hay, for Baltimore.

Schr. James & Louise, Chase, Albany, for Braintree, Mass.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with stone, for Sandy Hook fortification.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Margaret A., (Br.,) Rusk, St. John, N. B., via Providence 2 ds., in ballast, to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Evelyn, (of Addison,) ——, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Benjamin, Cram, Eastport 6 ds., with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to Hyde & Duryee.

Schr. John, Frothingham, Jonesport 6 ds., with spars to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Eva, Mayo, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennen, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Snow Drift, Snow, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Clark, Middletown, in ballast.
Schr. Belle Creole, Smith, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Elias Dudley, Jayne, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Eliza Jane, Saunders, Marblehead 2 ds., fish.
Schr. Exchange, Allen, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Providence 2 ds.
WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Oct. 21—Steamships Cleator, (Br.,) Kingston; Champion, Aspinwall. Ships Siam, (Br.,) Sydney; Inez, Havre; Charles Wood, do. Brigs Markland, Bordeaux; Hattie, (Br.,) Glasgow; Cosmos, (Br.,) Marseilles. Schr. Victoria, (Br.,) Havana.

Below.

Ship Fanny Fern, from Ardrossan.
Ship Anomia, (Br.)—Both by pilot boat G. Steers, No. 5.
Ship Therese.
Ship S. E. Smith.—Both by pilot boat G. W. Blunt.
Ship Webster, Lowber, Liverpool Sept. 20, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Ship North American, Lupe, Liverpool Sept. 18.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 22—Arr. ships Amelia, Liverpool; King Fisher, San Francisco; barks D. Godfrey, Accoa; M. B. Rich, London; brigs Ada Burns, Salt Cay; Susan Duncan, St. Cruz; Aluaccabah, Manzanilla; Fannie, Cienfuegos; schr. Enchantress, St. Jago. Below—Bark Growler.

Spoken, &c.

Antarctic—ship, hence, bound E., Oct. 16, lat. 42, lon. 60.
Amelia—ship, from Liverpool for Eastport, Oct. 19, lat. 41 55, lon. 66 40.
Alfred—brigantine, from Philadelphia for Falmouth, Oct. 3, lat. 44 43, lon. 35 3.
Alexander—Br. bark, from St. Johns for London, Oct. 3, lat. 46 28, lon. 26 44.
Constitution—Am. ship, bound E., was passed, Oct. 10, lat. —, lon. 44 30.
Cerito—schr., from Boston for Tarragona, Oct. 3, lat. 41 30, lon. 57.
City of New-York—ship, bound eastward, was signalized, Oct. 12, lat. 41 26, lon. 50 16.
D. B. Bailey—schr., hence for St. Croix, 12 ds. out, Oct. 14, lat. 29 40, lon. 63.
North American—ship, Oct. 14, lat. 43 6, lon. 57 36.
Palmure—Br. bark, for St. John, N. B., Oct. 13, lat. 43 45, lon. 57 55.
Thomas Kellam—ship, bound W., exchanged signals with, Oct. 14.
Tara—Br. ship, bound W., Oct. 15, lat. 45, lon. 59 30.
Volant—brig, of and from Bangor for Guadeloupe, Oct. 19, lat. 34 54, lon. 58 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Sept. 30, bark T. Cushing, Colcord, from Cardiff in 45 ds., the only Am. vessel in port. The bark Elf arr. and sld. the same day for the South.

At Balize, Hond., Oct. 4, brig Kate McGill, arr. hence 3d inst.

[PER NORTH BRITON.]

Latest via Londonderry.

Arrived from New-York—Jubliam, Bremen; Trumbull, Antwerp.

[PER AFRICA.]

Arrived from New-York—1st, Matilda, at Gibraltar; 4th, Gazelle, at do.; 5th, M. E. Shod and Union, at do.; G. Berry, Cette and Solide, at Southampton; Christian, at Deal; Queen of England, at Belfast; Manhattan, at Liverpool; 12th, St. Charles, off Deal, in distress.

Arrived from Baltimore—11th, Stadt and Frankfort, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—4th, Iron and Gem, from Gibraltar; 10th, Torrent and Castilian, from Deal; 12th, D. W. Sawyer, and W. H. Townsend, from Queenstown.

Sailed for Boston—1st, O. R. Hanley, from Gibraltar.

Sailed for Baltimore—Finchly, from Gibraltar.

Latest.

Arrived from New-York—Galena, at Havre; C. Sinoset, at Constantinople; Senemans, at Havre.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A competent seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit; is willing to do light chamberwork and be otherwise useful; can do up laces and muslins; can give the best of City reference; has no objections to leave the City; wages $8 per month. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotch female, as seamstress and to take care of children; can cut and fit for children, embroider, with family sewing; or would do chamberwork; no objection to go out of the City; satisfactory City reference given. Can be seen two days, at No. 73 17th-st., near 6th-av.

A FREE GIFT

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WHAT THE FEDERAL TROOPS ARE FIGHTING TO SUSTAIN.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.

It is a singular fact that a large majority of the people of the United States are unacquainted with the great importance of the cause for which the soldiers of the Union are fighting. Let every man and woman throughout the United States carefully read and study the Constitution of the United States, they will become convinced of the holiness of our cause and of the wickedness of those who are striving to overthrow this grand palladium of freedom.

We truly believe that had the reading of the Constitution been adopted as a daily lesson in every school throughout the United States, the doctrines of secession and States rights would never have attained the position of a political question; nor would the country have been called upon to mourn for the unfortunate wrangling and misconstructions that have arisen, and which so many of our statesmen have lost their time in attempting its interpretation.

Millions of our citizens have never thoroughly studied the constitution, and even at the present time, when it is the duty of every citizen of this country to inform himself of the rights and privileges secured to him, under its protecting arm, it is not in one household in five hundred. In view, therefore, of correcting this great oversight, and to furnish every man, woman and child throughout the United States with the means of studying this great palladium of liberty, and to protect us against future false doctrines and political disasters.

DRS. RADWAY & CO.

present to the American public, free of charge, the Constitution of the United States of America, neatly bound, together with an improved Almanac for the year 1862, called "Dr. Radway's Constitutional Almanac." As soon as practicable, Dr. Radway's agents, in every village and town throughout the Union, will be furnished with a supply for free circulation. A copy of the same will be sent to all who will inclose a stamp for the payment of postage.

DRUGGISTS, BOOKSELLERS, NEWSDEALERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, DESIROUS OF AIDING US IN DISTRIBUTING TO THE PEOPLE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ALAMANAC, ARE INVITED TO SEND IN THEIR ORDERS. NO CHARGE WILL BE MADE FOR THE SAME.

We also invite the people of the Canadas, British Provinces, and, in fact, all who can read the English language throughout the world, to accept as gifts from us our Constitutional Almanac.

WE WILL SEND TO ANY ONE WHO IS WILLING TO PAY THE POSTAGE ON IT A COPY; OR IF THE CITIZENS OF ANY TOWN OR VILLAGE WILL ACCEPT FROM 100 TO 500 COPIES, WE WILL FURNISH THEM FREE OF CHARGE, BEING CONVINCED THAT IF OUR FOREIGN FRIENDS WILL CAREFULLY READ THE CONSTITUTION, THEY WILL BECOME SATISFIED THAT OUR PEOPLE, IN SUPPORTING OUR GOVERNMENT IN WIPING OUT THIS FOUL BLOT OF SECESSION FROM OUR ESCUTCHEON, ARE NOT ONLY RIGHT, BUT ARE ESTABLISHING ON A SOUND BASIS THE FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

RADWAY & CO., NO. 23 John-st., New-York.

HOW OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO FIGHT.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

Health and discipline are the most important elements in an army to insure success. Discipline without health will prove as ineffectual as shot without powder. Health is the propelling force of the army, and is the symbol of victory.

It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, that the system of medication best adapted for the protection of soldiers against sickness, as well as that known to be the most speedy and effectual in restoring the sick to health, without regard to professional prejudice, be adopted.

This is no time for medical martinets to quibble about professional dignity. All the dignity the profession can bring to bear will neither prevent sickness among the troops, nor cure those afflicted. Our armies to be successful, must be kept in a healthy condition; and the most sure means of securing this desideratum is through the remedial powers of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

which has already proved itself in over fifty regiments now at the seat of war near Washington, to be a positive preventive against sickness in the form of

CHILLS AND FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE,
BILIOUS FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER,
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
SMALL POX, MEASLES,

and other malarious and infectious diseases.

Bear in mind, we say, that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will protect the troops exposed to these diseases against attacks. Now, it is conceded by all the medical men in our army, that they have no reliable means to prevent attacks of these diseases, neither have they any positive assurance of curing the sick; but, on the contrary, the majority of the sick, seized with fever and ague, typhoid, bilious and other fevers, either die, or linger along, until they are reduced to mere wrecks and walking skeletons. Experience has established the fact that the treatment of calomel, quinine and mercury, in cases of fever and ague, typhoid fever, and other fevers of this class, is more injurious in camps than in private practice, when we take into consideration that canvas walls and exposure to heavy dews and the malaria from pools of water and damp grounds, prove but a poor shelter for the sick, we may readily conjecture that the penalties of mercurial and quinine treatment will, in the majority of cases, be exhibited in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, pains and stiffness in the joints, engorgement of the liver, jaundice, yellow jaunders, dyspepsia, pleurisy, coughs, colds, &c., which will cling to the unfortunate patient for years.

IN DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

the soldier has a positive preventive against attacks of these diseases.

Let every soldier carry a bottle of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IN HIS KNAPSACK,

And when exposed to wet, damp and chilly weather, or encamped in malarious districts, take a teaspoonful, in half a cup of water, as a drink, early in the morning before eating, and three or four times during the day; and if on picket or guard duty occasionally during the night, he will escape all sickness, and continue to enjoy good health.

WHEN SICK,

let Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulating Pills be used according to directions, and the patient will soon recover. Dr. Radway's Remedies make a perfect cure

In cases of

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
HOARSENESS, DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA, COUGHS,
TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
FROSTED FEET, CHILBLAINS,
SWELLINGS OF THE JOINTS, PAINS IN THE LEGS, &c., &c.
CROUP, MEASLES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
TRAINS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS,
WEAKNESS IN THE SPINE,

and in all cases where there is pain, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and quickly cure the patient.

DUTY OF CIVILIANS.

Civilians having friends or relatives in the army should send them a few bottles of Radway's Ready Relief and a box of Radway's Pills. The Government makes no provision for these valuable remedies in the medical stores. The soldier depends upon his friends for a supply of these invaluable medicines. A bottle or two of the Ready Relief may save the life of your soldier friend.

ARMY INDORSEMENT.

We have received a large number of letters from army surgeons, officers and privates who have derived benefits from the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Among the great number we have on file we refer to the following:
W. H. Tingley, M. D., Surgeon and Medical Director of the Excelsior Brigade.
Geo. B. Simpson, M. D., Surgeon Anderson Zouave Reg.
Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. V.
Col. Lyons, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.
Col. George Hall, Second Regiment Excelsior Brigade.
Col. Walker, Thirty-third Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. Tinnelli, McClellan Rifles.
Col. Wm. Gates, United States Army.
Major O. V. Dayton, Anderson Zouaves.
Major James M. Turner, First Regiment N. Y. V.
Col. William Wilson, and his officers, through T. W. Meighan, Esq., Wilson's Zouaves, Fort Pickens.

NOT ONE IN THE HOSPITAL.

We have the assurances of officers of over fifty regiments of the volunteer forces, that there has not been a single man in their regiments who has used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF that has been sent to the hospital, nor has there, out of the great number of sick who have used this invaluable medicine, a death occurred.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

Every family should keep a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in the house. It is a positive preventive against sickness; it will in a few minutes relieve the patient from pain, and will speedily cure the afflicted of the diseases and complaints it is prescribed for.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

are the best pills in use. They are the only perfect vegetable purgative substitute for calomel known. One to three of Radway's Pills will operate quicker than five to ten of the common drastic pills. No sickness at stomach, no griping pains follow their use; they leave the bowels regular and healthy. Let those who have been in the habit of using other pills make a trial of a few doses Radway's Regulating Pills (coated with gum.)

Public attention is directed to

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

IT CURES, WITH ASTONISHING RAPIDITY,

Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Rickets, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, White Swellings, Nodes, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, Ophthalmia, Itch, Constitutional Debility, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Skin Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Neuralgia, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS,

and all diseases entailed from Small-Pox, Measles, Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Yellow, Typhus and other Fevers, such as Dropsy, Deafness, Fits, Loss of Memory, &c.

When infants and young children are afflicted with Sores of the Gums, Cankers in the Mouth, Sore Heads, Ears and Eyes, either from Worms, Teething or any other causes,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

will speedily eradicate every particle of disease, and reinvest the child with health.

LADIES

afflicted with Falling of the Womb, Ulcers of the Womb, Discharges from the Uterus, Chlorosis, and all weakening discharges, may depend upon a speedy cure by the use of Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

In case of Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, the Resolvent, taken in connection with Radway's Pills and Ready Relief, will be found a quick and thorough cure.

NOTICE.

Dr. Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists in every village, town and city in the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. Price: 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.